The pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London / translated into English, with notes, indexes of new names, preparations, &c.; &c.; by Thomas Healde.

Contributors

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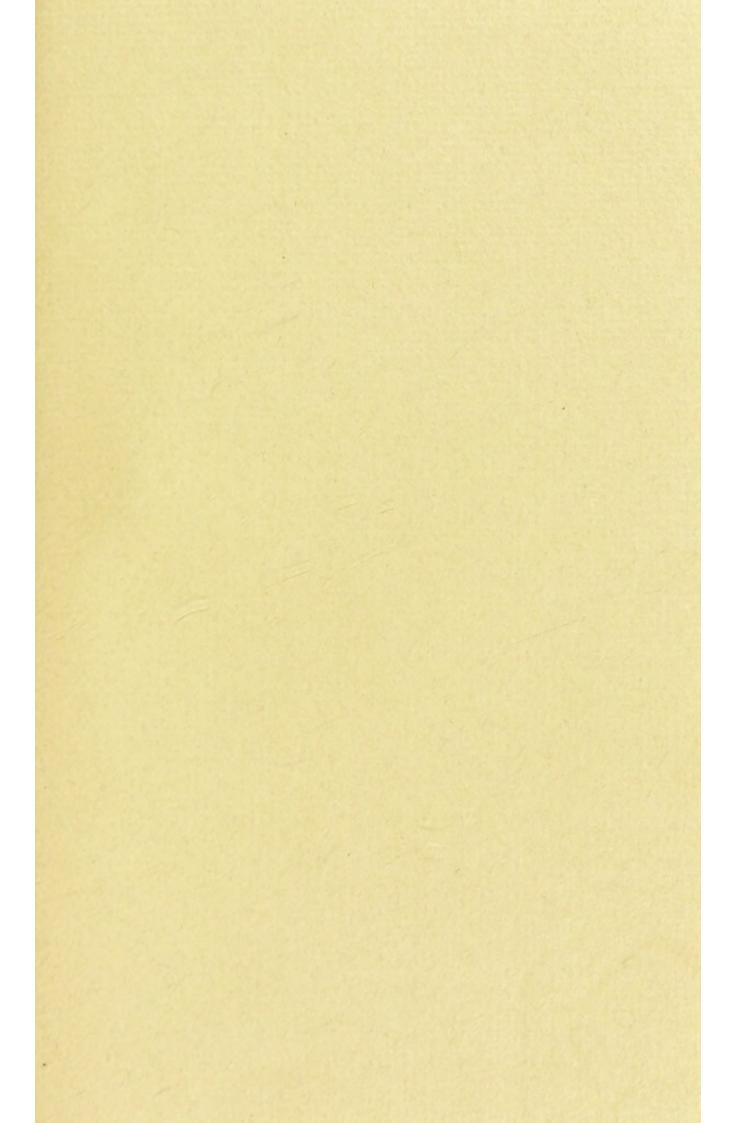


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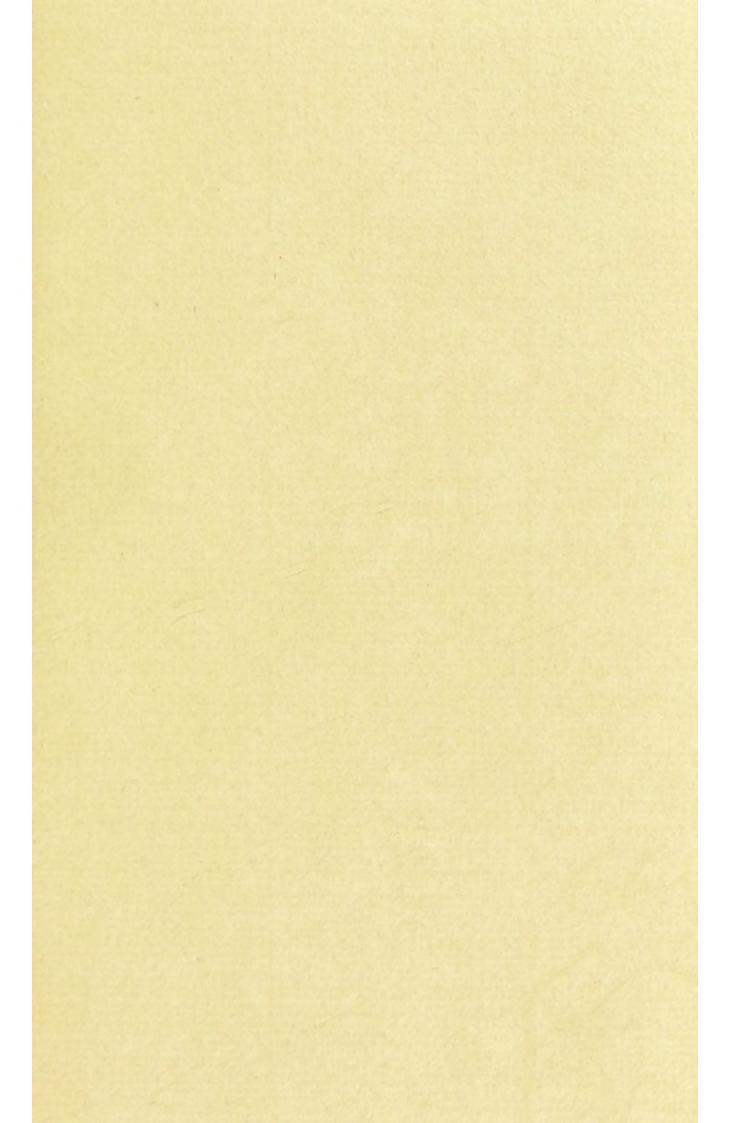


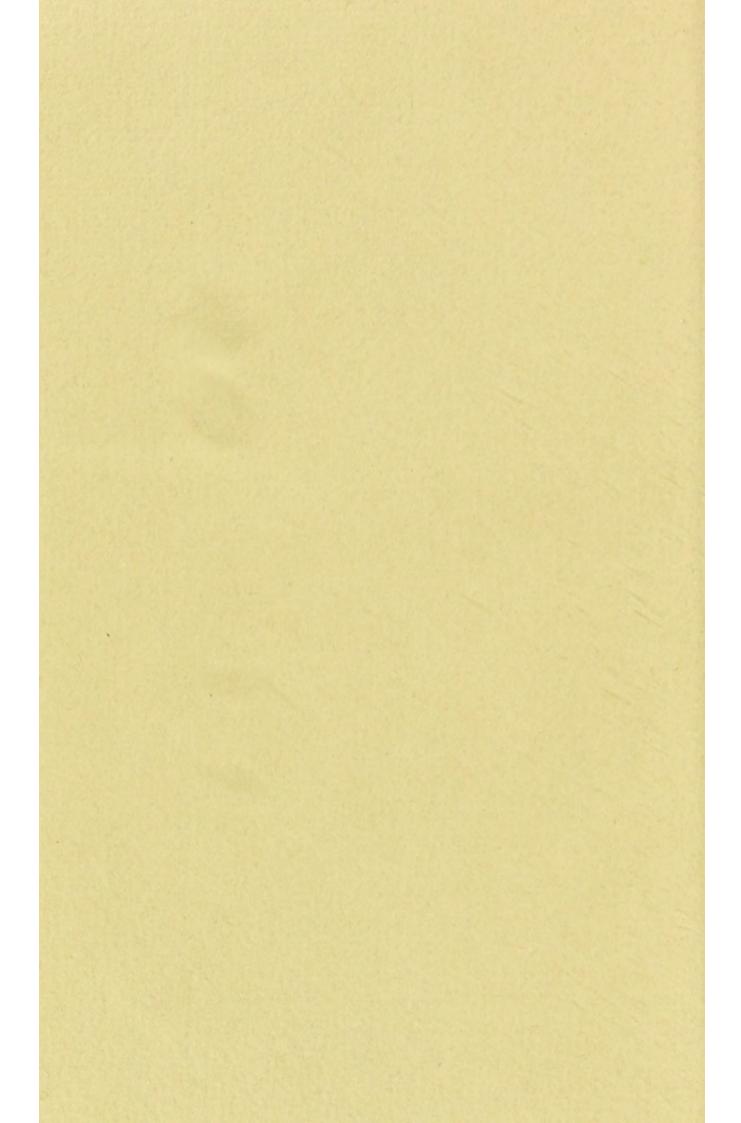
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PHARMACOPOEIA

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

Ö F

LONDON.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,
WITH NOTES, INDEXES OF NEW NAMES,
PREPARATIONS, &c. &c.

THOMAS HEALDE, M.D. F.R.S.

LUMLEYAN LECTURER AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE FIFTH EDITION,

REVISED, AND ADAPTED TO THE LAST IMPROVED

EDITION OF THE COLLEGE.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND
PHYSICIAN TO THE MIDDLESEX AND MAGDALEN
HOSPITALS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY H. S. WOODFALL,
FOR T. LONGMAN, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

M DCC XCI.

At the Court at St. James's, the 16th of January, 1788:

PRESENT

The KING's most excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Steward.
Marquis of Carmarthen.
Viscount Weymouth.

Lord Herbert.
Lord Onflow.
Lord Sydney.
Lord Hawkesbury.
Mr. Pitt.

X 7 HEREAS there was this day read, at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and Prefident of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, fetting forth, that the faid Prefident and College have, with great care, pains, and industry, revised, corrected, and reformed, a book, by them formerly published, intitled, Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenfis, prescribing and directing the manner of preparing all forts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and measures by which they ought to be made; which book is now perfected and ready to be published, and, it is conceived, will contribute to the public good of his Majesty's subjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties, in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form prescribed therein should be practifed by Apothecaries, and others, in their compositions of medicines. The memorialist, therefore, most humbly prays, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to enforce the observance thereof, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet. His Majesty this day took the faid memorial into his royal confideration, and, being defirous to provide in all cases for the common good of his people, and being persuaded that the establishing the general use of the said book may tend to the prevention of such deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majesty's subjects are so highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all Apothecaries and others concerned, to the intent they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the faid book, called Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenfis, is perfected, and ready to be published. And his Majesty doth therefore strictly require, charge, and command, all and singular Apothecaries, and others whose business it is to compound medicines, or distil oil or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's kingdom of Great-Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the faid Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription, or distil any oil or waters, or make other extracts, that are or shall be in the faid Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down, by the faid book, and according to the weights and measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the special direction or prescription of fome learned Physician in that behalf .- And his Majesty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his Majesty's just difpleasure, but be proceeded against, for such their contempt and offences, according to the utmost f everity of the law. W. FAWKENER.

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HISTORICAL TO

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WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esqu OF FELBRIG, IN NORFOLK:

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF NORWICH.

SIR,

you this Work, it is not from a prefumption of any merit in fuch a Translation—nor yet to seek an occasion of praising your legislative abilities, or your literary accomplishments. It is to tell you my confidence, that whatever appears to you intended to promote the public health must have your approbation, and your support as a legislator,—if such support be wanted. It is, perhaps, much more, to indulge a fond and grateful desire

defire of publicly acknowledging the favour, and the pleasure, I have enjoyed in the friendship of a WINDHAM,—to assure you that I feel a satisfaction, something like paternal, in whatever contributes to your fortune, your reputation, or your dignity,—and that I cannot but be,

With the most fincere Respect,
Your affectionate humble
Servant and Friend,

THOMAS HEALDE.

St. Mary-Axe, February 26, 1785.

DR. HEALDE'S TRANSLATION

OF THE

COLLEGE PREFACE.

ALMOST half a century has elapsed fince our predecessors executed the same task we have now undertaken, no less to the praise of their judgment than their diligence. If Medicine, during that space, advanced not equally with other useful arts, it received many valuable improvements, as well from the industry and discoveries of others, as from those more particularly who have, of late, studied Chemistry with unusual zeal and penetration.

As, for that reason, it became our duty to examine anew the common instruments of the art of healing, we thought that duty required us to employ all the assistance which could be derived from modern chemistry;

A

and, from its collected light, render our work more clear and luminous. It was our principal wish that every chemical matter, applicable to the practice of Physic, should be introduced by us, not only freed from error, but more perfect and neat, as well as more fcientifically digefted and arranged, than had been usual among us. All our care was not, however, so far wasted on this very difficult part of our work as to neglect other things, or only touch on them curforily and by chance; as the composition of each Medicine was separately and carefully weighed; in order that if any thing was found deficient it might be added, -- if too much, or redundant, taken away. Nor have we made any fcruple in executing this duty, to cut off whole formulas when of little use, and to insert others more useful, -in such a manner, however, that no new remedy has been fondly adopted, no one, in constant use and practice, rejected.

Great care has been taken that very few traces should remain of anile superstition; and,

and, if any thing unnecessary, or of little use, be scattered here and there, we have thought it better to leave our fuccessors to correct or reject it, than to oppose erroneous opinions too pertinaceously-whilst they are innocent. We have confulted fimplicity wherever in our power, and been particularly careful that fuch things only should be compounded as commodiously unite together, and tend to one and the fame defign. Hence it happens that some prodigious and enormous antidotes, which have really neither bounds nor intention, and are made up of fubstances collected from all quarters, and opposite in their virtues, are now at last displaced; --- a manifest proof that neither the authority of ancient custom, nor reverence of antiquity, has any longer too much dominion over us.

The ancients were miserably occupied with the fear and the correction of poisons, of which, however, we are certain they were acquainted with very few. Far different in our time is the fortune of poisons; for,

A 2 medicine

medicine feems not now to be averse to them as to inveterate enemies, but to have brought them over to its party, and to make use of them as allies and auxiliaries. A few of these (which we have ourselves tried) we have enrolled in our list, ready to adopt others, if faithful experiment, made in the cure of diseases, shall demonstrate their efficacy.—It would be too rash to adopt, as known, what has not been, as yet, sufficiently explored.

The great number of things to which we have given names, before unknown, and lately formed, may perhaps give to fome an opportunity to find fault; fince there is fcarcely any one who does not more willingly use names to which he has been accustomed, than new ones. But the design of these changes is, first, that some vain and unmeaning words, derived from the fallacies of the old Chemists, or otherwise, should fall into disuse (as much as possible) and into oblivion: 2dly, that each composition should, by its title, rather shew what it is,

than

than for what intention it is 'defigned, -and of what principles it confifts, rather than in what cases it is useful, or to what parts of the body appropriated: and, lastly, that no remedy should be concealed under a title which does not belong to it. With regard to the names we have arbitrarily given to three alkaline Salts, (of which one, indeed, had been long in use, and the other two are but little altered from their common appellation,) they have in truth fo much convenience and brevity, that they may justly claim, at least, the excuse of Physicians. It is not, however, to be denied, that fo many novelties must be disagreeable to those who deal in medicines; especially at first, and before they conceive them perfectly; but that difgust, however great it may be, will be got the better of eafily, cease of itself, and give place to a custom, more proper, more pleafant, and more ufeful.

We are not ignorant how very great the difficulty is of forming a Dispensatory in every respect complete and perfect—nor of

the

the little reason there is for hoping it would please all mankind:—we pretend not to undertake any such thing; and shall really congratulate ourselves, if the trouble, employed for the public health on this work, answers in some degree the purpose of alleviating the evils of sickness, and rendering their cure more prompt and expeditious.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

THE Translator has followed the plan of Dr. Pemberton, as being that generally approved by the Apothecaries.-He hopes the translation is faithful, though it is perhaps more literal than was always neceffary. As to the Remarks, though they may be to some superfluous, he is afraid there are too many for whom they are neither too explicit nor too numerous. He has been perfuaded to mention the dofes of medicines; and has, in some measure, complied, though not perfectly with his own approbation; as the fame medicines are given in various doses, not only in different difeafes, A 4

diseases, but in different circumstances of the same disease.

P. S. In the last and present Edition an account is given of the articles of the Materia Medica lately adopted; of the others it seemed less necessary after the experience of a century or more.

ADVERTISEMENT

TOTHE

FIFTH EDITION.

THE College finding it necessary to reprint the Pharmacopæia of 1788, have thought proper to revise it, and to correct fome few inaccuracies. Several Formulæ also are added; some are materially altered, and the names of a few officinals changed for others more scientific.—The translation of the work by the late Dr. Healde must therefore now necessarily appear very different from the original:-to remove this inconvenience is the defign of the prefent Edition. I have in some instances ventured to alter the manner of the last translation; but this has been done sparingly, and only where the fense was thought to be obscurely expressed:-

the

the remarks I have left almost wholly as I found them, although some seem yet to border upon futility:—the sew additions to them of my own will probably neither diminish nor extend the reputation of the book, and therefore need not be particularly distinguished.

As the pronunciation even of the most common technical terms in medicine is fometimes, from ignorance or custom, very barbaroufly perverted, I have endeavoured to afcertain the exact measure of a variety of words, in order that we may all hereafter fpeak the fame language in a fimilar manner. I have indeed advanced but a very few paces towards a perfect fystem of medical orthology; -but little as the progress is which I have made, it will probably be objected to me, that I have performed it imperfectly:-Words of uncertain derivation will always be measured by the arbitrium loquendi of ingenious and learned men; and therefore when no etymology could be traced, I have availed myself of the friendship of some of the

the first botanists of the present age, whose decision, I trust, will be thought sufficient to establish both the justice and the propriety of any doubtful expression. Some few words which are derivatives from the Greek may also appear to be improperly marked: but if I could not (which I certainly can) produce an authority equal in every respect to any which is adduced against me, yet I should think myself fully justified in fixing the quantity according to the profody of the Latin language, whenever the word has as it were been admitted into that community, and by common confent and custom naturalized: - instances are by no means wanting in our own language, where we forget the beauty of Grecian meafures in the harmony of English numbers; and we cannot justly deny that licence to the Roman muse, which we so freely and fo constantly assume.

I am fensible that in another part of this work I must be under a necessity of requesting almost an unlimited indulgence: the difficulty of fixing the quantities in medicine requires

requires much greater ability, than the meafures of words: the variation in the remedy itself, the difference of constitutions, the period in the difease, and a variety of circumstances influencing particular states of the animal economy, all unite in rendering any attempt to fix the doses of medicines very liable to doubt and contingency-Sheltering myself therefore under the protection of this uncertainty, I trust that even the very errors will not be too harshly condemned. Every medical practitioner must be obliged to confess, that he has occasionally experienced an embarraffment in apportioning the doses of some of the most common remedies; we may eafily therefore conceive that the exhibition of an unufual, though most efficacious, medicine may frequently be neglected, because we are ignorant of the quantity which might be prescribed with safety. I am not disposed to allow that, since Chemistry has made fuch great and valuable additions to the Materia Medica, we have no need of a number of articles which the fashion of the

present times almost difregards as uselesfor the perfect knowledge and judicious exhibition of a few active medicines ought not always to superfede the prudent and successful practice of the older schools-nor, because the indefatigable perseverance of mankind has explored the properties of a few refractory fubstances, and rendered even poifons medicinal, should we forget or despife that pure abundance which has always been, and is still every where supplied by the bountiful hand of nature. Although I greatly admire the science, and much esteem every remedy which Chemistry prepares for us, yet if ever this doctrine should be generally embraced and practifed, it may at last operate to the exclusion of all other remedies-becoming rather a subject for painful reflection, than for congratulatory exultation.

The perfection of an art is frequently obstructed by the simplification and diminution of its instruments: the universal application of one to the purposes of all may be perhaps a proof of ingenuity, but not altogether of prudence; for, where many might

might have been employed with greater advantage, but are neglected merely from an habitual attachment to the easier exercise of a few, whatever we may gain in expedition, we shall lose in excellence—facility of execution also sometimes produces indolence, which is too often the prolific, though unfuspecting, parent of ignorance.

J. LATHAM.

Essex-street, June 22, 1791.

T A B L E

O F THE WINES

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Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

The London Dispensatory.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

In this country two kinds of Weights are employed; with one we weigh gold and filver, with the other almost all other wares. The former we call Troy-weight, the latter Avoirdupois-weight. The pounds are differently divided: the former containing only twelve ounces, the latter fixteen. The pound as well as the ounce also differs in weight; for the goldsmith's pound is less than the other, but the ounce greater *.

B We

* The Avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760; that is, less by 1240 grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains,

We employ the pound of the goldsmiths, which we divide in this manner:

The pound
The ounce
The dram
The fcruple

The fcruple

The pound

The ounce

Contains

The dram

The fcruple

Contains

C

The measure likewise of liquids in this country differs: one being used for beer, and another for wine. We adopt the latter; using that measure for a pint which is called a wine-pint.

This pint we divide thus:

The pint } contains { fixteen ounces. eight drams.

The gallon contains eight pints.

the Avoirdupois only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains: that is, less by $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains: so that ten ounces Troy are almost equal to eleven Avoirdupois. Now, as the compositions of the Dispensatory, and the extemporaneous prescriptions of physicians, are adapted to the Troy-weight, it is evident, that, if the ounce and half-ounce Avoirdupois are employed with the Troy dram and its subdivisions, the ingredients must be taken in improper proportions. It is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not banished entirely from the shops of apothecaries.

As a pound weight of scarcely any liquor fills the measure which we call a pint, we have every where distinctly marked how a substance is prescribed, whether by weight or by measure*.

We deem mortars, made of brass, or copper, improper for preparing medicines +.

And with respect also to measures, funnels, and vessels employed for the evaporation of liquids, which are made of copper, lead, or

* The precaution above-mentioned, though highly necessary in the original Latin of the Pharmacopoeia, is not so generally required in an English translation. In English, the word Pint distinguishes the Libra by measure from that by weight, without ambiguity. With regard to the ounce and its divisions, the words by weight or by measure will, in this Translation, be constantly inferted.

+ The propriety of this and the following injunction needs little proof.—It is certain, that even the fofter abforbent substances, rubbed for a short time in a bell-metal mortar, usually supposed not liable to abrasion, acquire in some degree a cupreous quality; as appears on the affusion of volatile alkali.—As to vessels of lead and its compounds, the danger attending their use is universally known and acknowledged.—See Mr. BLIZARD's Essay on bell-metal mortars and pewter vessels, 8vo. 1786.

a mixed metal of which any part is copper or lead, we wish to see the use of them entirely exploded.

The Thermometer which we employ is that of FAHRENHEIT.

By a boiling beat* (calor fervens) must be understood an heat from 200 to 212 degrees.

By a gentle heat (calor lenis) is meant an heat from 90 to 100 degrees.

Whenever we use the words specific GRAVITY, we suppose the substance mentioned to be of a temperature equal to 55 degrees of heat.

* Although the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, yet, on removing the vessel containing it from the fire, its heat is somewhat less; and, as the word fervens is chiefly used in the directions for infusions and solutions, the word boiling may not be an improper translation of it.

MATERIA MEDICA. THE MATERIA MEDICA.

In this catalogue of Materia Medica I could have wished to have omitted the histories of many simples, which the late Translator introduced, thinking it better that the Reader should himself consult such Authors as have written professedly upon the subject, than to obtrude that upon him, which the nature of the work did not absolutely seem to require. However, as the observations are very useful, and have been made with accuracy, they are suffered to retain their situation, rather as a mark of respect to his memory, than under any impression of strict local propriety.

A.

Abrotonum, Southernwood, the Leaf.

Absinthĭum maritĭmum,

Sea Wormwood, the Top.

Artemisia Abrotanum, Linnæi Species Plantarum.

Artemisia maritima, L. S. P. Absinthium vulgare, Common Wormwood,

Artemisia Absinthium, L. S. P. the Herb.

Acetofa pratenfis, Meadow-Sorrel, the Leaf.

Rumex Acetofa, L. S. P.

Acidum Vitriolicum, Vitriolic Acid,

The specific Gravity is to that of distilled Water as 1,850 to 1,000.

Aconitum, Blue Wolf's Bane, or Monk's Hood, the Herb.

Aconitum Napellus, L. S. P.

This is a poisonous plant, an extract of which was recommended about twenty-fix years ago, by Dr. Storck, in rheumatic, venereal, and other painful complaints. He gave it in small doses, mixed with sugar, magnesia, &c. which were to be gradually and cautiously augmented. Haller, in his Hift. Stirp. Helv. had fupposed, from a bad figure annexed to Storck's tract, that the plant, with which he had made his experiments, was the Aconitum cammarum Linn. the flowers of which, according to Murray, are of a paler blue than those of the Aconitum

Aconitum Napellus, and the helmet much longer, Syft. Veget. Linn. 1784, p. 504, and the supposition of Haller has been repeated by Bergius. It has fince however been afferted from Vienna, that Storck's plant was the Aconitum Napellus, represented in tab. 381 of Jacquin's A. Aust. the leaves of which are almost smooth, and on both fides bright and fublucid; by which it may be diftinguished from the other, even before its time of flowering, which is August and September .- If the observation of Thielisch in the Abhandl. der Hallisch. naturf. Wissensch. be true, viz. that the Aconitum is efficacious principally before it produces stalks, and that, after the flowers appear, the leaves may be eaten with impunity, -July, the time of collecting it directed by the Ph. Dan. is not perhaps too foon. Kampfer employed, in the complaints mentioned above, a tincture of the dry plant in proof-spirit, which, he fays, is of a deeper colour than if made with rectified, and which he praises much in the AET. Haff.

Allium, Garlic,
the Root.
Alŏë Barbadenfis,
—— Socotorīna,

Barbadoes and Socotrine Aloes, the inspissated juices. Allium fativum, L. S. P.

Aloë perfoliata, L. S. P. Althæa, Marshmallow, Althæa officinalis, the Root and Leaf. L. S. P.

Alumen, Alum.

Ammoniacum, Ammoniacum, the Gum-resin.

Amygdala amara, --- dulcis,

Bitter and Sweet Almond.

the Kernel.

Anethum, Dill, the Seed.

the Root, Stalk, Leaf, and Seed.

Anifum, Anife, the Seed.

Antimonium, Antimony.

Arabicum Gummi, Gum Arabic.

Argentum, Silver.

Argilla vitriolata.

Amygdalus communis, L. S. P.

Anethum graveolens, L. S. P.

Angelica, Angelica, Angelica Archangelica, L. S. P.

> Pimpinella Anifum, L. S. P.

Antimonium fulphuratum.

Mimofa nilotica, L. S. P.

Arnica,

Leopard's Bane,

the Herb, Flower,

and Root.

Arnica Montana, L. S. P.

This acrid and bitter plant grows in various mountainous parts of Europe; that, however, from Bohemia and Saxony, is preferred, on account of its stronger smell, *Pharm. Dan.* The apothecaries are cautioned not to mistake other plants of similar appearance for Leopard's Bane, such as the Hypochæris maculata, (Costa,) Hagens Lehrb. der Apothekerk.—or the Inula Dysenterica (Conyza media asteris flore luteo) the leaves of which are oblong, and somewhat downy, whilst those of Leopard's Bane are rather oval, entire, and ribbed like plantain. Ph. Dan.

It has long been in reputation in Germany as a refolvent of coagulated blood, and generally given after contusions and internal bleedings, from its good effects in which cases it has been called the Panacea Lapsorum. It was praised more than a century ago by Febr, in the Eph. N. C. nor has time destroyed its reputation on the Continent, if we may judge by the great number of eminent persons who have recommended it. Formerly an infusion or decoction in beer, of a 3i or 3ii of the herb alone, or with the slowers, was employed;—of late, the slowers have been preferred. Both are sometimes diuretic, sometimes diaphoretic, and very often they occasion nausea, anxiety, and vomiting. Some judgment, therefore, is required in their exhibition.

Collin earnestly recommends the flowers in paralytic and spasmodic cases, believing them to act, in some peculiar manner, on the sensorium commune, and whole nervous system: but this opinion does not prevent his directing the evacuations previously proper in certain habits, or laxatives at intervals, during their use. He gave an insusion of 3i-3iii in a lb. of water, or 3i-3ii of the powder, mixed with honey into an electuary, either of which was the quantity for a day. See his Obs. Circa Morb. Part. 4.

Aaskow, physician to the Danish navy, whose experiments in palfies strengthen the opinion of Collin, having heard from Doctor Mangor, of Wiburg, that a strong infusion of these flowers was the popular remedy for intermittents in the diffrict of Lutia, tried them in two cases. He directed an infusion of half a maniple in this of boiling small beer, to be taken warm two hours before the paroxysm by each patient, one of whom was cured by the first dose, the other by the second. -It vomited both fmartly. See Societ. Haun. Collect. Aaskow adds, that the fear of these flowers doing mischief, from the violence of their effects, is much lessened, by the fuccessful use made of their infusion, as common drink, in wounds of the cavities, of the breaft particularly, by Schmucker, principal furgeon of the armies of the late (and I believe of the present) king of Prussia.

The Root of Arnica has been of late employed in dyfentery, either alone or joined with other antifeptics, by Collin, Stolle, &c. Arum, Arum or Cuckow-pint, the fresh Root.

Afa fœtida, Asa fætida, the Gum-resin.

Asarum, Asarabacca, the Leaf.

Avena, the Oat, its Seed.

Aurantium Hispalen- Citrus Aurantium, fe,

Seville Orange.

the Leaf and Flower; Juice, and outer Rind of the Fruit.

Arum maculatum, L. S. P.

Ferula Assa fætida, L. S. P.

Asarum europæum, L. S. P.

Avena sativa, L. S. P.

L. S. P.

The leaves of the Orange were introduced into practice, at Vienna, about 1760, by De Haen, from an affurance of the Oculist Wenzel, that the remedy for convulfions, then famous at the Hague, and kept as a fecret, confisted of them. They have been often fince given with advantage in feveral kinds of convultions, and many examples are related of epilepfies cured by their use; but they have much oftener failed, as must happen where too much is expected from a remedy.

Hannes hastily published the case of an epilepsy, supposed cured by these leaves, which returned after eight months; and a patient of mine, in 1769, thought himfelf cured, because the fits, which usually returned every week or oftener, did not return for feveral months, after taking 3 s of these leaves thrice a day for some weeks. If, however, they do not frequently cure, they are often ferviceable, and therefore deferve repeated trial.

В.

Balsamum Canaden-Pinus balfamea, L. S. P. fe, Canada Balfam.

Canada Balsam is a white transparent turpentine, becoming by age yellowish-of an agreeable smell, approaching to that of Balsam of Mecca-of a mild and flightly-bitter tafte. Artificial compositions being usually fold for the Cyprus, Strasburgh, and Venice turpentines, and the difficulty or impossibility of procuring any of them unadulterated, occasioned their rejection. This, coming from one of our own colonies, may be expected pure, and doubtless can supply their place; -whether it will that of Balfam of Copaiva requires long experience to determine.

Balsamum Copaiva, Balfam of Copaiva.

Balsamum Peruvia- Myroxylon peruifenum, Balfam of Peru.

Copaifera officinalis, L.S.P.

rum, Linnæi Supplementum Plantarum.

Balsamum Toluta- Toluifera Balsamum, num, L.S.P.

Balfam of Tolu.

Bardana, Burdock, Arctium Lappa, the Root. L. S. P.

Barilla, Barilla. Natron impurum.

Barilla, or Soda, is a faline and earthly concrete, artificially prepared by burning certain plants growing on the fea-coasts,—on those of the Mediterranean and Caspian seas particularly. It varies in character and goodness according to the place whence it is brought, the plants from which it is prepared, and perhaps from the mode of the preparation. The most esteemed, of what is brought to us, is that of Alicant, called de Berilla, or la Bariglia, to which that of Carthagena is much inferior; and the sort called de Bourdine, or de Barech, is sitter for the use of the soap-maker than the physician. Ph. Dan.

All the forts contain, besides earth, the natron of the antients and of the present Pharmacopæia, for many years past usually called fossil or mineral fixed alkali; and most of them have a mixture of kali and some neutral salt,—fometimes sulphur and particles of iron. The more natron, and the less of other matters, it contains, the more valuable it is, at least for medical purposes.

Barilla should be chosen hard, dry, sonorous, with many foramina,—of a grey colour, (blackish grey, inclining to blue, Murray Apparat. Med. tom. 4.) mixed with small white particles, and larger ones blackish,—disco-

discovering, when moistened with faliva, a violet-smell, somewhat urinous and volatile. Ph. Dan.

That which is moist, fat, mixed with hairs or fand, of a blackish or whitish green, easily becoming moist in the air, and smelling, when moistened, muddy and fetid,—without holes,—of a disagreeable or saltish taste, but not lixivious, and not readily effervescing with acids,—is to be rejected. *Ph. Dan.*

Beccabunga,

Brook-lime,

the Herb.

Benzöë, Benzoin, the Resin.

Bistorta, Bistort. the Root.

Bolus Gallicus, French Bole.

Borax, Borax.

Veronica Beccabunga, L. S. P.

Styrax Benzoë, Acta philosophica Londinensia.

Polygonum Bistorta, L. S. P.

Natron boracicatum.

The origin of Borax is but imperfectly afcertained.— Amongst some interesting observations upon the natural productions of the East, an account is found of Borax—which is copied into Annales de Chemie, vol. 2. pag. 299. Observations sur l'Origine du Tinckal ou Borax.

C.

Calamus aromaticus,

Sweet-scented Flag,

the Root.

Acorus Calamus, L. S. P.

Calx,

Quick-lime fresh burnt.

Camphora, Camphor.

Lapis calcareus purus recens ustus.

of the London Callege,

Laurus Camphora, L. S. P.

Cancer, Crab. the Claws.

Cancer Pagurus, Linnæi Systema Naturæ.

Canella alba, White Canella, Winter's Bark.

Wherever the Linnæan name was at all doubtful, it has been thought better to omit it entirely, than to offer it upon any authority which might afterwards perhaps prove to be erroneous.

Cantharis, commonly called Spanish Fly.

Meloë vesicatorius, L. S. N.

Cardamine, Cuckow-Flower, or Lady's Smock, the Flower.

Cardamine pratensis, L.S.P.

The white (or purplish white, See Ray) flowers of this plant, faid to be mentioned in a MS. of Dr. Tanc. Robinson, as an antispasmodic, have been brought into use by Sir G. Baker, who gave them with fuccess in spasmodic afthma, chorea, &c. The dose he directed was from a Di to zi of the powdered flowers twice a day. See his Account in Med. Trans. of the London College, Vol. I.

Greding found them ineffectual in epilepfies, (one cafe perhaps excepted,) given larga admodum dosi; -but he does not fay how large the dose was. See Ludwig. Adverf. tom. 3.

Cardamomum minus, Lesser Cardamom, the Seed.

Amomum repens, Sonnerati Iter.

Carduus benedictus, Centaurea benedicta, Bleffed Thiftle, the Herb.

L. S. P.

Carica, Fig, the Fruit. Ficus Carica, L. S. P.

Caruon, Caraway, the Seed.

Carum Carui, L. S. P.

Caryo-

Caryophyllus aroma- Caryophyllus aromatica, the Glove.

the unripe feedvessel, and its essential Oil.

Caryophyllum ru- Dianthus Caryophyllus, L. S. P.

Caffia Fistula, L. S. P.

ticus, L. S. P.

brum,

Clove July-Flower, the Flower.

Cascarilla, Cascarilla, the Bark.

Caffia fiftularis, Cassia of the Cane, the Fruit.

Castoreum Russicum, Castor Fiber, L. S. N. Russian Castor.

the matter collected in a membranous cavity, fituated near the Anus of the animal.

Catechu, vulgo Terra Mimosa Catechu, Japonica,

L. Suppl. P.

Catechu.

Catechu, commonly called Japan Earth, the inspissated juice.

Leffer Centaury the Top.

Cera alba,

--- flava,

White and yellow Wax.

Cervus, the Deer, the Horn, Hartshorn, commonly called.

Chamæmēlum, Chamomile, the fingle Flower.

Cicuta, Hemlock, the Herb, Flower, and Seed.

Centaureum minus, Gentiana Centaurium, L. S. P.

Cervus Elaphus,

Anthemis nobilis, L.S.P.

Conium maculatum, L. S. P.

Hemlock, after a variety of contradictory observations, has at length obtained a place in our Dispensatory. These contradictions are not to be wondered at, fince, as Murray observes, no sooner was the same of its utility founded, than cognate plants, either noxious or totally inactive, were employed. Even Vogel himself, by some

unaccountable mistake, has given the characters of Ciecuta aquatica as those of the officinal species. It is therefore of no small importance that this sort of Hemlock, which is the mildest, be distinguished from the rest, and from other plants also to which it is in appearance similar.

The root is biennial, white, the thickness of a finger, often branched—the first year only producing leaves, when it yields, on being cut, a milky liquor; the second year, when it has stalks, it is almost juiceless (facquin Fl. Austr.)

The stalk, which rises several feet high, is the thickness of a singer—round, hollow, with impervious knots greenish, and having commonly spots of a deep red. (Facquin, ib.) Variegated irregularly with streaks and spots of a red or blackish purple. (L.M.M.)

The leaves are large, with an hollow round rib, (Jacquin,) of a dark or blackish green colour on the upper fide, and of a whitish green underneath, separated into a number of small, oblong, fomewhat oval, fegments, which stand in pairs: these segments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided, on both fides; and many of these ultimate sections have one or two slighter indentations. (L.M.M.) The flowers confift of five white pointed petals. The feeds are flat on one fide, on the other convex, and rendered unequal by five elevated striæ. (facquin.) These striæ, Hagen says, are elegantly indented like a faw, and that this last is a most certain characteristic. (Hagen Apotherk.) The whole plant is fomewhat smooth. The leaves, stalks, and flowers, have a peculiar fetid smell of mice, which, at fome times, is in the highest degree; at others, so little, even in the same plant, as scarcely to be perceptible, unless when rubbed between the singers. Jacquin. The Hemlock, though genuine, which has not this smell, must not be taken, as being less efficacious. (Hagen.) The plant is common about the sides of fields under hedges, and slowers in June and July.

Particular care should be taken not to take for it the Chærophyllum bulbosum Linn. which has a globose root, a stalk also spotted, but swelled, at the origin of the branches and leaves, the leaves somewhat downy, and cartilaginous at the end of the pinnæ and laciniæ; the seeds smooth and awl-shaped. Murray, tom. I.

With regard to its virtues, though long supposed more poisonous than was just, yet, taken in too large a quantity, it is certainly capable of producing pernicious effects. Störck has shewn that it may be safely taken in small doses, and that even where its operation is not sensible, it proves a powerful resolvent in many obstinate disorders. He at first employed the inspissated juice only. (See inspissated Juices hereafter.) The insussion, or decoction, of the leaves was given afterwards by Collin, Bergius, &c.

It is used with advantage in scrophulous tumors, in foul as well as scrophulous and venereal ulcers, both internally and externally—in the scabies, phthisis, &c.

Cinara, Artichoke, Cynara Scolymus, the Leaf. L. S. P.

This plant is too well known to need any description.

The expressed bitter juice of the leaves, not depurated,
or only freed from its grosser seculencies by passing it
through

through a coarse strainer, is mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and Ziss, or Zij, of the mixture, given night and morning in some hydropic cases as a diuretic, (L.L.M.) and in the Icterus, (Ray Hift. Pl.) In 2 larger dose it is a strong purgative.

Cinchona, Cinchona, Cinchona officinalis, the Bark, commonly called Per ruvian Bark.

L. S. P.

The College has with great propriety admitted the Linnæan name, leaving however the other as a fynonymous or rather as an explanatory term. Linnæus adopted this name from the story recorded of the Counters of Cinchon, who was the first person of diftinction recovered by this remedy from a tertian fever. Vid. Morton de Febr. int. Ch. vii.

Cineres Clavellati, Kali impurum. Pot-ash, or Pearl-ash.

Cinnamomum, Cinnamon,

Laurus Cinnamomum, L. S. P.

the Bark and its essential Oil.

Cochlearia hortenfis, Garden Scurvy-grass, the Herb.

Coccinella, Cochineal. Coccus Cacti, L. S. N. Cochlearia officinalis, L. S. P.

Colchicum, Meadow Saffron, the fresh Root. Colchicum autumnale, L. S. P.

This is a perennial plant, growing wild in feveral parts of England, and cultivated of late in gardens for medicinal use. The root is a roundish bulb, covered with a coriaceous coat, externally brown, with one fide flatter, or rather hollowed, and a bulbulus or clove, annexed, from which flowers will be produced the fucceeding year. Taken up in autumn it is white within, fleshy, and somewhat juicy. (Bergius.) Its flowers, which are a whitish-red purple with fix petals, appear in autumn. Raii Hift. Plant.

The fresh root in summer, on being cut through, irritates the nostrils; -when chewed, strongly burning, and stiffening the tongue and fauces, for a long time! In autumn, the tafte is much weaker; and, when the root is dry, it is inactive. Its effects, when fresh, are diuretic, and in too large a dose drastic, and even poifonous. The dry root is farinaceous and inactive. Bergius.

The fafest way of giving it is in an infusion formed into a syrup. See Oxymel Colchici hereafter.

Colocynthis, Coloquintida, or bitter Apple,
the Pith of the

Cucumis Colocynthis, L. S. P.

Fruit,

Colomba,

Colomba, Colomba, the Root.

The root is brought to us, cut into roundish pieces. about an inch long; an inch, and fometimes two inches, thick; covered with a very rough, thickish, brown, bark; the parenchyma flightly folid, appearing after a transverse section, marked with a large central disk, brown streaks, and yellow points. The smell is weakly aromatic, not difagreeable-the tafte bitter, and fomewhat acrid; -chewed, it foftens, and almost disfolves, tinging the faliva yellowish. (Bergius.) By keeping, it is very apt to be worm-eaten, and its bitterness is diminished. Piderit.

It has been given as a corroborant and antiseptic in vomiting, diarrhœa, dyfentery, cholera, and bilious complaints in general-in doses from gr. 15 to 31s, or more, three or four times a day; and with vitriolated kali, in acute cases of the bilious kind. (Percival's Esfays, Vol. II.) Dr. Dahlberg, in a letter to Murray, confirms Percival's praifes of it in bilious vomitings and purgings. See Murray's Medic. Bibliotheck. 3". Band.

Contrayerva, Contrayerva, the Root.

Red Coral.

Dorstenia Contrajerva, L. S. P.

Corallium rubrum, Isis nobilis, L. S. N.

C 4 Corian-

Coriandrum, Coriander, the Seed.

Creta, Chalk.

Crocus, Saffron, the Stigma of the Flower.

Cubeba, the Cubeb.

Cucumis agrestis, Wild Cucumber, the fresh Fruit.

Cuminum, Cummin, the Seed.

Cuprum, Copper. Ærugo, acetated Copper or Verdigris.

Vitriolum cœruleum, Cuprum vitriolatum. Blue Vitriol.

Curcuma, Turmeric, Curcuma longa, the Root.

Coriandrum fativum, L. S. P.

Crocus sativus, L.S.P.

Piper Cubeba, L. Suppl. P.

Momordica Elaterium, L. S. P.

Cuminum Cyminum, L. S. P.

L.S.P.

Cydonia

Cydonia Malus,

Pyrus Cydonia, L. S. P.

Quince,

the Fruit fo called, and its Seed.

the Fruit, called Hip.

Cynosbatus, Dog-rose, Rosa canina, L. S. P.

D.

Daucus sylvestris, Wild Carrot,

the Seed.

Digitalis, Fox-glove, Digitalis purpurea, the Herb.

Daucus Carota, L. S. P.

L. S. P.

Foxglove is an indigenous triennial plant, growing wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges; and justly ranked among fuch as are poisonous. The leaves are oblong, acuminated, and fomewhat hairy, with a thick, angular, hollow, stalk, on which numerous purple tubulous flowers, resembling the finger of a glove, hang downwards, in a row along one fide-each on a short pedicle. It flowers in May or June. (L.M.M.) The leaves, which Dr. Withering advises to be gathered after the flowering stem has shot up, and about the time that the blossoms are coming forth (Bot. Arrangem. Vol. II.) have a bitterish nauseous taste, and occasion most violent yomiting and purging. Raii Hist. Pl. Vol. I.

It is in truth one of those medicines, of the effects of which, as Lewis justly observes, little can be judged from the taste, being not near so acrid or nauseous as many other vegetables which are taken with great safety.

It has been principally recommended, for near a century past, in complaints deemed scrophulous. Parkinfon mentions a decoction of the leaves having cured an epilepsy of long standing, and lately Dr. Withering has recommended them in hydropic cases, as acting, if not univerfally, more generally, as a diuretic than any other medicine. Foxglove, it must be owned, highly deserves the attention of physicians; but it would be criminal to repeat its recommendation, even in hydropic habitsnot often the most irritable-without, at the same time, mentioning, that Dr. Withering has known the pulse retarded by it to an alarming degree without any preceding effect-that he gives it in a very small dosethat it is of consequence not to repeat the doses too quickly, but to allow sufficient time for the effects of each to take place—as he has found it very possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the fignals for forbearance have appeared; and that its use is to be stopped on the appearance of its affecting the pulse, the stomach, the kidneys, or the bowels. (See Withering on Foxglove, 8vo. 1785.) Two instances are mentioned, by Dr. Simmons, of virulent effects from doses too large. Lond. Med. Journ. Vol. VI.

As too much weight can scarcely be given to Dr. Withering's cautions, I will add, that, in 1738, when a youth, after having taken some of a weak insussion without

without any remarkable effect, fix grains of the powder were one morning given me, from which, in the evening, after most horrid anxiety, and the vibration, as it seemed to me, of every fibre, a most violent vomiting came on, and continued almost incessantly the whole night; during which, from despair of my surviving, repeated doses of Tinct. Theb. were given and ejected; nor was a calm procured before the next morning.—No one experiment tried upon me should I fear so much to have repeated.

E.

Elemi, Elemi, the Refin.

Enŭla campana,
Elecampane,

the Root.

Eryngium, Eryngo, the Root.

Amyris Elemifera, L. S. P.

Inula Helenium, L. S. P.

Eryngium maritimum, L. S. P.

F.

Ferrum, Iron,
Filix, Male Fern,
the Root.

Polypodium Filix mas, L. S. P. The root of common male Fern consists of a great number of long blackish sibres, matted together, and issuing from a thick knotty head; of a sweetish subassivingent taste, and an earthy, but not disagreeable, smell; (Alston Mat. Med.) to be collected in autumn. (Ph. Dan.) The root of female Fern, or common Brakes, is single and very long, seldom of a singer's thickness, yet spreading much by lateral shoots; of a black colour without, spotted within. (Alston.) It is white within, and shews, when cut through obliquely, or tranversely, the appearance of a two-headed eagle. (Raii Hist. Plant.) The taste is viscid, bitterish, and more disagreeable than the former. (Alston.) The root of semale fern, shewing, when cut through, an eagle, is commonly kept in the shops in Germany. Walbaum Index Pharm.

The root of both forts has been recommended as anthelminthic, from the time of Galen, or earlier, to the present. Galen directs ziv of either Pteris, or Thelypteris) as a dose for the broad worms. Andry (who used the female) says a dose of zii or ziii will kill, but not expel, the tænia, therefore he gives a purgative the day after; if it does not succeed the first time, the dose is repeated every other day, for three or four times, constantly giving a purgative on the intermediate days. Andry Gener. des Vers.

The root of one or other species has been the basis of several secret medicines against worms. The male was that of the widow of a Swiss surgeon, named Nouffer, whose secret was purchased by the king of France; and her method of giving it, published by his order in 1775,

has been translated fince by Dr. Simmons, to which we must refer the reader.

Sweet Fennel, the Seed.

Fæniculum dulce, Anethum Fæniculum, L. S. P.

Fænum græcum, Fenugreek, the Seed.

Trigonella Fænum græcum, L. S. P.

G.

Galbanum, Galbanum, Bubon Galbanum, the Gum-refin.

L. S. P.

Galla, the Gall.

An excrescence caused by an insect (Cynips Quercus folii Lin.) upon the leaf and tender footstalks of the Quercus Robur.

Gambogia, Gamboge, the Gum-refin.

Genista, Broom, Spartium scoparium, the Top and Seed. L. S. P.

Broom is a shrubby plant, with numerous, slender, angular, tough, twigs; fmall fomewhat-oval leaves, fet three on one pedicle, and deep yellow papilionaceous Howers. It is common on heaths and uncultivated fandy

fandy grounds, and flowers in May. (Lew. M.M.) To be collected in June. (Ph. Dan.) It may not be improper to observe that the Genista, ranked as officinal in the Mater. Med. of Linnæus, Vogel, Crantz, and Bergius, is the Genista tinctoria, called here Greenweed, Greenwood, &c.

The leaves and stalks of Broom have a nauseous bitter taste, and are accounted deobstruent and diuretic; they are sometimes laxative, and sometimes excite nausea. Their decoction has been often employed in dropsies. Moehring tells us that the poor in Friesland cure even an ascites with their decoction alone. (Ast. N. C. tom 5.) Dr. Mead's case of an hydropic, who, after the paracentesis had been thrice performed, and various medicines tried without relief, was perfectly cured by a decoction of Broom-tops with mustard-seed, may be seen in his Mon. et Præc. Med.

An infusion of the seeds, taken freely, has been known to produce similar effects. Dr. Withering knew them succeed in one deplorable case out of many in which it was tried. (Bot. Arrangem. Vol. II.) The infusion of Broom-ashes in Rhenish was used successfully in dropsy by the venerable Sydenham, and in water, for the same disease among the Swedish troops, by Odhelius. Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl. 1762.

Gentiana, Gentian, the Root.

Gentiana lutea, L.S.P.

Ginfeng, Ginfeng, the Root.

Panax quinquefolium, L. S. P.

Ginfeng is faid to be the root of a small plant growing in the woods of China and Chinese Tartary. It is found also in some parts of North America, particularly Canada and Pennfylvania, whence confiderable quantities have been brought over. It is two or three inches in length, taper, about the thickness of the little finger, or lefs, in the thickest part-often forked at bottom, elegantly striated with circular wrinkles, (L.M.M.)of a pale yellowish colour without, and within of a close almost horny substance, without smell, of a sweetest taste, like liquorice, but more agreeable, and mildly aromatic, with a flight bitterness. (Murray, tom. I.) It is in the highest esteem in China as a restorative after fatigue of body or mind, and as an antifpafmodic in nervous complaints, in decoction. - It enters as a part of most of the medicines employed for the Mandarins, and was given successfully, in repeated doses of Bi, by Frid. Dekker in a convultive case. Exerc. pract.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorice, the Root.

Granatum,
Pomegranate,

the Petals of the Flower, called Balaustine, and the Rind of the Fruit.

Glycyrrhiza glabra, L. S. P.

Punica Granatum, L. S. P. Gratiola, Hedge-byssop, Gratiola officinalis. the Herb.

Hedge-hyffop, or Herb of Grace, is a low perennial plant, with oblong finely-ferrated leaves, fet in pairs on the stalks without pedicles; in their bosoms come forth solitary, whitish, tubulous, irregular, slowers, sollowed by roundish pointed capsules, sull of small seeds, a native of the southern parts of Europe, and raised in some of our gardens. (L.M.M.) It grows in moist grounds—flowers in July and August (Kostrzewsky) and is to be collected annually fresh. (Ph. Dan.) The herb has a very bitter nauseous taste, without smell, (Berg.) and its expressed juice is less bitter than its residuum. (Boulduc Ac. Sc. 1705.)—Water extracts best its virtues, (Margraaf Ac. Berl. 1747,) which are strongly purgative; nor does drying much lessen them. Bergius.

Hedge-hyssop is anthelminthic, deobstruent, diuretic, and especially purgative; vomiting some, and now and then salivating. In the leucophlegmatia, dropsy, mania, &c. it is often more efficacious than the common remedies. (Spalowsky Diss.) The herb is given in powder, insussion, and extract. An insussion of zii or zs in powder, is strongly purgative. (Vogel.) The extract is given in small doses at first, and gradually augmented from 1 grain to zs in a day. (Spalowsky.) Bergius says he often gave successfully 9 ss of the leaves with 5 gr. of gentian, thrice a day, in the relapses of bilious severs and autumnal quartans.

The powdered root, which is intenfely bitter and subaftringent, (Boulduc,) is most proper for the dropfy, mania, melancholy, and worms-its dose from 9ss to 3 s, as it acts powerfully. The infusion, or extract, of the leaves is most fuitable to those for whom great and fudden evacuations are not necessary. (Spalowsky.) Störck directs, in dropfy, (it should seem as a diuretic,) small doses of an infusion of 3ii of the root in toj of wine several times a day-or 3fs, in powder, as a purgative dose for several days successively; and, if too great debility or anxiety is produced by it, at longer intervals. (Præc. med. pract. tom 2, p. 39.) As to this root supplying the place of ipecacuanha in dysentery, as mentioned by Boulduc and Kramer, more numerous and careful experiments are required to ascertain the use of a remedy so active.

Guaiacum, Guaiacum, Guaiacum officinale, the Wood, Bark, L. S. P. and Gum-resin.

H.

Hæmatoxylum,
the Wood, commonly called
Campechy Wood
or Logwood.

hatoxylum, Hæmatoxylum, the Wood, com- Campechianum, L.S.P.

Helleboraster,

Bearsfoot,

the Leaf.

Helleborus fætidus, L. S. P.

Stinking Bearsfoot grows wild in many parts of England-in meadows, shady places, and under hedges. The root is perennial, (Ray, Withering,) fibrous, outwardly black, within whitish, and of a bitter acrid taste. (Murray fays the root is biennial in the botanic garden, not perennial. Appar. Med. tom. 3.) The stem is two or three feet high, round, hard, branched, with numerous leaves, (bird-footed-all on the stem. Linn.) on long pedicles, each segment somewhat oblong, serrated, pointed, and of a deep green. They emit, when fresh, on being handled, a difagreeable fmell, and have a bitterish very acrid tafte, of which they lose little by drying. (Bergius.) The flowers which appear in April, and are placed on the extremities of the stem and branches, confift of 5 large, round, greenish, petals, (pale greenish yellow, Woodward.) with many stamina, whose tops are flattened. The feeds are roundish, black, and inclosed in membranous pods.

Parkinson attributes a strong purgative virtue to the leaves from his own experience, and their powder is frequently given to children by the common people to destroy worms. (Ray Syn. Ed. 3.) They must be used sparingly, being violent in their operation, and instances of their satal effects are recorded. A decoction of 3i, or 3ii, is a sharp purge. (With. Bot. Arr.)

Bisset pronounces Bearsfoot, from repeated observation, to be very powerful in expelling worms, (Med. Conft. of Great Britain,) and the powder of the leaves has been proved fo by the experiments of Professor Bäck in Sweden. (Linn. diff.) The juice is recommended by Biffet to be made into a fyrup with fugar, and to this, or to a decoction of the leaves, an equal portion of tincture of rhubarb is to be added, of which 3i is to be taken going to bed, and 3i, or 3ij, in the morning for two or three fuccessive days, by children from two to fix years of age. In general, he thinks it best to give it in such a dose as may excite vomiting. (Med. Const.) In a later work he fays, that, though the mixture of Bearsfoot and tincture of Rhubarb or Jalap most effectually expels round worms in children and youths, yet, in adults it is less efficacious. See his Med. Esfays, page 195.

Hellebörus albus, White Hellebore, the Root.

Helleborus niger,

Black Hellebore,

the Root.

Hordeum, Barley, the Seed, the Seed busked, or Pearl-barley. Veratrum album, L. S. P.

Helleborus niger, L. S. P.

Hordeum distiction, L. S. P. Hydrargyrus, Quickfilver.

Hypericum, St. John's Wort, the Flower.

Hypericum perforatum, L. S. P.

I.

Jalapium, Jalap, the Root.

The Linnæan name is omitted for the reason abovementioned, although there is now but little doubt of Jalap being a convolvulus. See Woodville's Medical Botany; where upon this and other officinal plants will be found many pertinent observations.

Ichthyocolla, Isinglass, or Fish-glue. Huso, L.S. N.

Acipenser ruthenus et

Ipecacuanha,

Ipecacuanha,

the Root.

Iris, Florentine Orris, Iris florentina, L. S. P. the Root.

Juglans,

Juglans, Walnut, Juglans regia, L. S. P. the unripe Fruit.

A watery extract, prepared from the unripe fruit of this tree, gathered at the time customary for pickling, has an acrid, bitterish, slightly aromatic, taste, not disagreeable, and is employed principally as an anthelminthic. For this purpose, a solution of zij of the extract is directed in Is of cinnamon-water, of which from twenty to thirty drops are given thrice a day, at first, to infants of two or three years old, and afterwards, from forty to sifty, for six or eight days—the third or sisth day (in the decrease of the moon, Fischer Comment. de Verm. 1751) giving a purgative, with or without calomel. See Fischer ib. and Tisset Avis au Peuple.

Juniperus, Juniper, Juniperus communis, the Berry and L.S.P.

K.

Kino, Kino, the Refin.

This refin or perhaps more properly gum-refin, is brought to us from that part of Africa adjacent to the river Gambia, and began to be employed about D 3 thirty

thirty years ago. It is divided into pieces of various magnitude, some as large as a walnut. (Spielman.) It is hard, brittle, of a dark reddish colour, inclining to black, and opake—except the minute fragments of it, which appear, like bits of garnet, red, and transparent. (Fothergill med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. I.) It has a resemblance to Catechu, but is more red and astringent.

(Webster's Ed. of Lew. Disp.)

Great part of it dissolves readily in the mouth, discovering a strong but grateful astringency, with somewhat of a mucilaginous sweetness. When coarsely powdered, and thrown into water, about 5 or 6 parts in seven soon dissolve, and communicate to it a deep red colour, and a strong astringent taste. What remains undissolved appears to be resinous. It differs from the red lumps of the common Gum Senega in being much more brittle—from Dragon's blood by dissolving in water—and from both by its stipticity. Fathergill adds, that he has had specimens sent him not so readily soluble in water, and in taste bitter and austere, which he supposes the produce of a different tree. Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. I.

It was first mentioned by Dr. Oldfield to Dr. Fothergill as an useful remedy in chronical diarrhoea, and the latter thinks it may be useful not only in diarrhoea but leucorrhoea, and in such diseases as arise from laxity and acrimony.

L.

the Refin.

Ladanum, Ladanum, Cistus creticus, L.S.P.

Lavendula, Lavender, Lavandula Spica, the Flower.

L. S. P.

Laurus, Bay, the Leaf and Berry.

Laurus nobilis, L.S.P.

Limon, Limon, the Juice, outer Rind, and its Oil called ESSENCE.

Citrus Medica, L.S.P.

Linum, Flax, the Seed called Linseed.

Linum usitassimum, L. S. P.

Lujula, Wood Sorrel, Oxalis Acetofella, the Leaf.

L.S.P.

M.

Magnesia Vitriolata,
Vitriolated Magnesia,
commonly called
Bitter Purgative
Salt.

Majorana,
Sweet Marjoram,
the Herb.

Malva, Mallow, the Leaf and Flower.

Manna, Manna.

Marrubium album,
White Horehound,

the Herb.

Marum fyriacum,

Syrian Herb-mastich,

the Herb.

Origanum Majorana, L. S. P.

Malva sylvestris, L. S. P.

See Philosophical Transactions, No. 472, p. 86.
rrubium album, Marrubium vulgare,

L. S. P.

Teucrium Marum, L. S. P.

Mastiche,

Mastiche, Mastich, the Resin.

Mel, Honey.

Melissa, Balm, the Herb.

Mentha piperītis,

Peppermint,

the Herb.

Mentha satīva, Spear-mint, the Herb.

Mezereum, Mezereon, or Spurge-Olive, the Bark of the Root.

Pistacia Lentiscus, L. S. P.

Meliffa officinalis, L. S. P.

Mentha piperita, L. S. P.

Mentha viridis, L. S. P.

Daphne Mezereum, L. S. P.

Several species of Daphne have been praised for the same virtues as those belonging to that here adopted: but the mischief which happens in so many other cases from a consusion of species is not here much to be seared; each of them being surnished with a similar and very violent acrimony. (Murray App. Med. tom. 4.) Bergius says it is indifferent from which species of the genus the bark is chosen, but that the Cortex Daphnes Mezerei is the officinal one in Sweden, (M. M. p. 307,)

and the numerous experiments made in Germany, Sweden, and England, demonstrate the particular efficacy of this species. Murray App. tom. 4.

Spurge-Olive is found wild in the woods of more than one county in England. It is a shrub four feet or more high, with spear-shaped deciduous leaves, flowers sitting in threes, (also in twos and fours, Reich.) growing on the stem, Linn.) of a purple colour, (sometimes pale red, and white, Stokes,) appearing early in spring, (sometimes in January, L.M.M.) and having a smell of hyacinth; hence it is cultivated in gardens. (Murray App. tom. 4.) Abroad the bark is commonly taken from the trunk or large branches; here the bark of the root is directed; which, if taken up in the depth of winter, Russel thinks not so good, as being thinner and less juicy. When chewed, it is not at first pungent to the tafte, but after a little time is greatly fo, and the difagreeable stimulus in the fauces lasts for many hours; the internal, or woody, part has but little tafte. Russel. Med. Obf. & Ing. Vol. 3.

A decoction, made of zij of the cortical part of the fresh root, boiled in stiij of water to stij, dose from Ziv to Zviij, sour times a day, Russel sound to be very efficacious in resolving venereal nodes, and in a thickening of the periosteum from other causes. He found it serviceable in no other venereal symptom, and generally joined with it a solution of the hydrargyrus muriatus. (See Med. Obs. & Inquiries, Vol. 3.) Doctor Monro says he has not sound this decoction of service, unless where mercury had been freely used before, or at the

fame time with it. (Monro on Chymistry and Mat. Med. Vol. 3, p. 177.) The case of a difficulty of swallowing after lying-in, seemingly occasioned by a paralytic affection, and of three years duration, cured by chewing a thin slice of the root as often as the patient could bear to do it, may be seen in Withering's Bot. Arrangem, Vol. I.

The bark of Mezereon may be employed externally, and probably with equal effect, as that of Thymelæa is by the inhabitants of Aunis, and by Le Roy, as a substitute for a blister. See Le Roy Esfai sur l'Ecorce de Garou.

Millepeda, the Wood-louse.

Morus, Mulberry, the Fruit.

Moschus, Musk.

the matter collected in a membranous cavity,
situated near the umbilicus (navel)
of the animal.

Oniscus Afellus, L. S. N.

Morus nigra, L. S. P.

Moschus Moschiferus, L. S. N. Myristica, the Kernel (called Nutmeg) of the Fruit, its essential Oil, its expressed Oil, commonly called Oil of Mace. Macis, Mace.

Myristica Moschata, Acta Holmiensia.

Myrrha, Myrrh, the Gum-refin.

N.

Nasturtium cum, Water-cress, the fresh Herb.

the Leaf.

Nitrum, Nitre.

aquati- Sifymbrium Nasturtium aquaticum, L. S. P.

Nicotiana, Tobacco, Nicotiana Tabacum, L. S. P.

Kali nitratum.

0.

Olibanum, Olibanum, Juniperus lycia, the Gum-refin.

L. S. P.

Oliva, Olive, the Fruit and its Oil. Olea europæa, L.S.P.

Opium, Opium.

Opopanax, Opopanax, the Gum-refin.

Origanum,
Wild Marjoram,
the Herb.

Ostrea, Oyster, the Shell.

Ovis, the Sheep, the Suet.

Ovum, the Pullet's Egg.

Pastinaca Opopanax, L. S. P.

Origanum vulgare, L. S. P.

Ostrea edulis, L. S. N.

Ovis aries, L. S. N.

Ovum gallinaceum.

P.

Papaver album,
White Poppy,
the Capfule.

Papaver fomniferum, L. S. P.

Papaver

Papaver erraticum,
Wild Poppy,
the Flower.

Pareira brava, Pareira brava, the Root. Papaver Rhaas, L. S. P.

Cissampelos pareira, L. S. P.

This plant, called also Butua by the Portuguese and Spaniards, grows in South America, particularly Brafil; and its root was introduced at Paris in 1688 by Amelot, the French king's ambassador, (Hist. de l'Ac. Sc. 1710;) whence it became known to the rest of Europe. It is brought from Brafil in crooked pieces of different fizes, fome no bigger than the finger, others as large as a child's arm; the outfide is brownish, and variously wrinkled; the internal substance of a pale, dull, yellowish, hue, and interwoven as it were with woody fibres, fo that, on a tranverse section, there appears a number of concentric circles, croffed with striæ running from the center to the circumference. It has no remarkable fmell; but, to the tafte, manifests considerable sweetnefs, of the liquorice kind, with fome bitternefs, and a flight roughness, covered by the sweet matter. Geoffroy de Mat. Med. Vol. II.

It is extolled by the Brasilians and Portuguese in suppressions of urine, and in nephritic and calculous complaints. Helvetius assirms that stones the bigness of an olive have come away by its use, and prevented the necessity of lithotomy, but that it has not always shewn the same essicacy; (Sur les Malad.) that, in nephritic pains and

suppressions of urine, he has often given it with success; -that he has sometimes seen the patient freed from pain almost in an instant, a very plentiful discharge of urine fucceeding; -that, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, where the urine was mucous and purulent, and could fearcely be voided, or not without great uneafinefs, the fymptoms were foon relieved by Pareira, and the ulcer at length healed by joining to it some balfam of Copaiva. (Tract. de Mat. Med. tom. 2.) It was found to be a powerful expectorant in an humoral afthma, and in an icteric cholic, from concreted bile, the pain was foon relieved, and all the fymptoms removed; but, in an icterus, when the liver was fwelled, hard, and, fchirrhous, it did no good. (Geoffroy, ibid.)

It is given in substance from gr. xij to 3 ij. (Roncé Tratado de la Mat. Med.) Geoffroy gave a decoction of Zij to ziij, in a fbj, for 3 doses, one to be given every half hour and then at longer intervals .- He cautions against too large doses, for fear of heating, or inflaming, the kidneys; but Lockseke says he has known Zi given without any such effect. Arzney mittel, n. p. 249.

Parietaria, Pellitory of the Wall, the Herb.

Parietaria officinalis, L. S. P.

Pentaphyllum, Cinquefoil, the Root.

Potentilla reptans, L. S. P.

Petroleum, Petroleum, Bitumen Petroleum, or Rock-Oil.

L. S. N.

Petro-

Petroselinum, Parfley,

the Root and Seed.

Pimento, Pimento, or Myrtus Pimenta, Allspice,

the Berry.

Piper Indicum,

India Pepper, the Capfule.

Piper Longum,

Long Pepper, the Fruit.

Piper Nigrum,

Black Pepper, the Berry.

Pix Burgundica,

Burgundy Pitch.

Pix liquida, Tar.

Plumbum, Lead.

Cerussa, Ceruse.

Lithargyrus, Litharge.

Minium, red Lead.

Apium Petrofelinum, L. S. P.

L. S. P.

Capficum annuum, L. S. P.

Piper longum, L. S. P.

Piper nigrum, L. S. P.

Prunus

Plumb.

Prunus Gallica, Prunus domestica, L. S. P. marrel and

Haller tells us his tonein

ufe. (Bibl. Bot. Tom.

the Fruit called French Plumb, or on the in south oimebigo Prune.

Prunus fylvestris, Prunus Spinosa, Sloe,

sabarat bas share L. S. P. males at al

folid, tough, hard, (never to bard ;

the Fruit.

Pulegium, Pennyroyal, Mentha Pulegium, the Herb and Flower. It is covered with a slib slode out

L. S. P.

the Root.

Pyrethrum, Anthemis Pyrethrum, Pellitory of Spain; L. S. P. bas Minight The thicker the places, the me

Quaffia amara, Quaffia, Quaffy, the Wood, Root, L. S. P. and Bark. and se yam neitquinos emol sonedw

The wood of this tree, which grows spontaneously in the territory of Surinam, in South America, and in the island of St. Croix, was made known in Sweden, Bergius tells us, by Rolander; who, having learnt its virtues from a negro, named Quassi, (by others Coissi,) brought a fpe-

more bitter. It is not on D to fee foots or fi

but Fermin says the Bois de Coissi was known as a medicine at Surinam long before the Negro Coissi;—and Haller tells us his son-in-law Braun, when ill with an epidemic fever in 1742, took it as a remedy in common use. (Bibl. Bot. tom. 2, page 555.) It was not, however, generally noticed in Europe till Linnæus published a description of it in 1763.

It is taken from both trunk and branches; is white, folid, tough, hard, (never fo hard as not eafily to be cut into flices, Murray,) and lightish; -cut transversely, it is marked with parallel capillary rays from the centre to the circumference, and many hollowed points spread over the whole disk. It is covered with a thin bark, of a pale white, (easily separated, Murr.) often spotted with black, lightish, and brittle. (Bergius.) It has no smell,-its taste very bitter without aftringency, and not nauseous. The thicker the pieces, the more compact the wood, though light for its fize,—the whiter internally, and more bitter. It is not unufual to fee spots or stripes ashcoloured, brown, and even of a deep blue or black, in different parts of the furface. Where this unufual colour descends deep, the wood is almost insipid and soft, whence fome corruption may be fuspected. The wood of the trunk is to be preferred to that of the branches, and that of the root (which is faid to be of a deeper colour) to that of the trunk, as is the case with some other woods, if it could be procured eafily. (Murray App. tom 3, page 435 and 437.) The thicker pieces are always to be preferred to the smaller. Hagen Apotherk.

With regard to its virtues, it is esteemed tonic, stomachic, and antifeptic, and therefore employed in lofs of tone, anorexia, hypochondriafis, epidemic, intermittent, and remittent fevers. Water is its proper menstruum, as it has more gummy than refinous parts. A zi of the rasped root may be macerated in a thi of cold water for 24 hours, or in boiling water for an hour; and from Zi to Ziv given several times a day .- The watery extract, which is faid to be most in use at Surinam, is conveniently given in pills to fuch as diflike bitters.

Quercus, Oak, the Bark.

Quercus Robur, L. S. P.

R.

Horse-radish,

the Root.

Rhabarbarum,

Rhubarb.

the Root.

Ribes nigrum,

Black Currant,

the Fruit.

Raphanus rusticanus, Cochlearia Armoracia,

L. S. P.

Rheum palmatum,

L. S. P.

Ribes nigrum,

L. S. P.

E 2

Ribes

Ribes rubrum, Red Currant, the Fruit.

Ribes rubrum, L. S. P.

Ricinus. Palma Christi, L. S. P. the Oil of the Seed.

Ricinus communis,

y given in pills to I

This plant, called also Negro Oil-bush, (Hughes Barb.) grows spontaneously in most of our West-Indian islands.

The feed is generally less than a common horsebean, ovate, compressed on each side, covered with a brittle fhell, speckled with brown and yellow, containing a white kernel inclosed in a white membrane; when fresh, bitterish; and, after some time, exciting a mild sense of heat. The shell is faid to have a strong degree of acrimony not discoverable by the taste, - to which it seems infipid,-but by its effects on other parts.

A fingle feed, chewed and fwallowed in the evening by an healthy lufty man, although its tafte was like that of almonds, left a pungent fensation in the throat. The man, after fleeping quietly the whole night, awoke the next morning with a violent vomiting, and was the whole day affected with alternate vomitings and purgings. At the same time, a lady of a delicate constitution, fwallowed a fingle feed; but, having first carefully feparated and thrown away the shell with the investing

membrane, was not fensible of any injurious effect. (Bergius.) It is faid, indeed, that the inhabitants of the countries where the plant grows take only one or two feeds, and this dose acts as a drastic purgative. It would not, therefore, be advisable to take many of these seeds in substance, especially if not shelled.

These seeds contain a large quantity of oil, which is obtained either by boiling them, after being bruised, in water, and skimming off the oil which rises to the surface,—or by expression. That obtained by boiling loses its sweetness from the heat,—is whiter, less purgative, and disposed to grow rancid sooner. As the oil exposed to sale varies much in colour and acrimony, if the apothecary is obliged to purchase it, he should choose that which is thick, viscid, greenish, somewhat opake, almost insipid, or sweet, leaving no sensation of acrimony in the throat; and reject that which is very white, transparent,—or of a saffron colour.—The college expect the apothecary to express it. See hereafter under expressed oils.

Rosa damascēna, Damask Rose, the Petal. Rosa damascena, Aitoni Hortus Kewensis, va.

Rosa rubra, Red Rose, the Petal. Rosa Gallica, L.S. P.

Ros marinus,

Rosemary,

the Flower and Top.

Rubia, Madder, the Root.

Rubus idæus,

Rafpberry,

the Fruit.

Ruta, Rue, the Herb. Rosmarinus officinalis, L. S. P.

Rubia tinctorum, L. S. P.

Rubus idæus, L. S. P.

Ruta graveolens, L. S. P.

S.

Sabīna, Savin, the Leaf.

Saccharum non purificatum,

Soft Sugar.

20 ST

Saccharum purifica- Saccharum bis coctum,

Double-refined Sugar.

Juniperus Sabina, L.S.P.

tum.

Sagapēnum,

Sagapenum,
the Gum-resin.

Sal Ammoniacus,

Sal muriaticus,
Sea-Salt.

Salvia, Sage, the Leaf.

Sambūcus,
Elder,

the inner Bark, Flower, & Berry.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragon's Blood, the Refin.

Santălum rubrum,

Red Saunders,

the Wood.

Santonicum, (Wormseed commonly called) the Top.

Ammonia muriata.

Natron muriatum.

Salvia officinalis, L. S. P.

Sambucus nigra, L. S. P.

Pterocarpus Santolinus, L. Suppl. P.

Artemisia Santonicum, L. S. P.

E 4

Sapo,

Sapo, Soap.

Sarcocolla, Sarcocol, the Gum-refin.

Sarfaparilla, Sarfaparilla, the Root.

Salsafras, Sassafras, Laurus Sassafras, the Wood, Root, and its Bark.

Scammonium, Scammony, the Gum-resin.

Scilla, Squill, the Root.

Scordium, Scordium, or Water-germander der

the Herb. .

Senna, Senna, Imora the Leaf. 3.1

Sapo ex oleo olivæ & natro confectus.

Sal Ammoniacus,

Smilax Sarsaparilla, L. S. P.

L. S. P. J add

Convolvulus Scammonia, L. S. P.

Scilla maritima, L. S. P.

Teucrium Scordium, L. S. P.

Red Saunders,

Caffia Senna, L. S. P.

the Wood.

commonly called)

conieum, (24 ormseed

Seneka,

Seněka, Rattlesnake- Polygala Senega, root, or Seneka, L. S. P. the Root.

Seneka, or Senega, is a small perennial plant, growing spontaneously in North America, particularly in Virginia, Pennfylvania, Canada, &c. and cultivated in some of our gardens. The root confifts of small branches, about the thickness of a little finger, (a goose-quill, Spielman,) proceeding from a thicker mishaped head, -each of them jointed, variously bent and contorted, with annular, thick-fet, furrows, and an acute membranous margin on each fide, running its whole length; (a longitudinal woody fibre also passing through its center, as in Ipecacuanha, Berg.) externally of a yellowish or pale brown colour, -internally white. The fmell is weak, but naufeous, especially when a large quantity is shut in a close veffel, (Murray;) the tafte warm, like Pimpenella alba, but more acrid, (Spielm. Pharm. Gen.) sub-acid, and flightly bitter.

It is diuretic, gently purgative, often excites a naufea, and fometimes falivates. It was introduced to the
notice of Europeans, by Dr. Tennent, about 1736, who,
having feen its good effects among the Pennsylvanian
Indians, in the bite of the rattle-snake, thought it might
be usefully employed in other diseases which were accompanied with some similar symptoms. (See his Physical
Enquiries, &c.) It was accordingly tried with success
in inflammations of the breast and lungs, by Lemery,
Fusieu,

Jussieu, and Du Hamel, (Mem. de l'Ac. des Sc. 1739,) but more accurately by Bouvart, (Mem. Ac. Sc. 1744,) who, in some cases, previously employed venesection. It acted by stool, urine, and expectoration. He gave it also with advantage as a diuretic in hydropic cases; and Dr. Percival thinks it sometimes useful in the hydrops pectoris, as, besides its other effects as an evacuant, it acts on the bronchial glands. (Essays, Vol. II.) In the rheumatism it is recommended in a letter from Gronovius. (Com. Lit. Norimb. 1741.) Not being able to procure the Polygala amara, I have tried both the Polygala vulgaris and Seneka, in consumptive cases, but without the desired success from either.

It is given in powder or decoction.—In powder, from Di to 3s two or three times a day,—and most conveniently, Dr. Monro thinks, in pills with extract of liquorice. (On Pharm. Chem.) In cases where to hazard a vomiting is unsafe, the decoction is most eligible. Tennent used a saturated decoction of Ziij, boiled in a quart of water to two-thirds, of which he gave Ziss every three hours; but this causing an uneasy heat in the throat, &c. Bouvart directed Zi only, to be boiled in the same quantity, and the dose of be repeated at shorter intervals.

Serpentāria Virginiā- Aristolochia Serpentana, ria, L. S. P. Virginian Serpentary, the Root.

Simarouba,

Simarouba, Simarouba, the Bark. Quaffia Simarouba, L. Suppl. P.

This bark, taken both from the trunk and root of a tree growing in Guiana, is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellowish white colour, light, tough, (flexible, Ph. Dan.) and of a fibrous texture, -of a strong, durable, bitter, taste, not very ungrateful, -without smell, and without any manifest astringency. (L. M. M.) Its want of aftringency is confirmed by its not turning black with vitriolated iron. (Murray App. Med. 3rd, page 462.) The bark of the root is esteemed the best, (Bancroft's Hift. of Guiana. Murray ib.) which is distinguished by the vestiges of fibres cut off. (Ph. Dan.) Reject that which is old, woody, of a dark colour, (ib.) and but flightly bitter. (Murray, 3rd, p. 460.) Macerated in water, or spirit of wine, it quickly impregnates both menstrua with its bitterness, and a yellow tincture. Its virtues feem more perfectly extracted by cold than boiling water, the cold infusion being rather stronger in taste than the decoction; which last, whilst hot, is pellucid and yellow, becoming turbid and of a reddish brown as it cools. (L. M. M.) The milky appearance, which Justieu fays it communicates to boiling water, was not observed by Lewis, in the decoction of any of the specimens he examined, nor by Bergius, nor Crell.

After being long used in Guiana as a medicine in alvine fluxes and hæmorrhages, it was brought into France

in 1713; and, in an epidemic dysentery, which raged at Paris in 1718, neither yielding to purgatives nor aftringents, -and faid to be made worse by Ipecacuanha, -this bark was given with success by Justieu. (Hift. Ac. des Sc. Ann. 1729.) Degner found it remarkably ferviceable in an epidemic dysentery at Nimeguen, in 1736; but the cure was more speedy and certain in fluxes of blood, and bloody matter, than when the discharges were bilious;and, from the experiments of Justieu, during 15 years, it appears to have been successful, not in dysenteries only, but in chronical diarrhœas of several species. It was used with success also in an habitual dysenteric cholic, (Ast. N. C. Vol. VIII. p. 94;) - in a chronical hepatic flux, by Boeneken, (Nov. Act. N.C. Vol. II. p. 80;)in a lientery, (ibid. p. 82;) - in leucorrhœa, by Speer, (Duncan Comm. Vol. VII.) - and for worms, by De Haen, (Præl. Path. tom. 2.)

It is given in powder from Is to Is, or more, several times a day;—but more commonly in decoction, which, if not given in too large a dose, neither excites nausea or vomiting; whereas the powder sometimes seems heavy, and to disagree with the stomach. Justieu advises to begin with a weaker decoction, and proceed afterwards to a stronger. He directed a decoction to be made by boiling Jij in stij of water, to two-thirds, and then divided into sour doses, one of which was to be taken every three hours.

Simarouba, though supposed to act as a demulcent as well as a tonic, and the more safely to be employed as being a bitter without manifest astringency, requires however,

however, like most other remedies, some judgment in its exhibition, to insure its success. In some cases, evacuants of the primæ viæ are previously necessary;—in others, venæsection, &c. See the writers on Mat. Med.—Pringle, Brocklesby, and Monro, &c. on the diseases of armies, and Lind, Rouppe, &c. on diseases of seamen.

Sināpi, Mustard, Sinapis nigra, L. S. P. the Seed.

Sium, Water-parsnip, Sium nodistorum, the Herb. L.S.P.

Creeping Water-Parsnip is an indigenous, perennial, plant, growing in our rivers and ditches, and slowering in July and August,—with Leaves winged—Rundles from the sides of the stem, nearly sitting uniformly opposite the leaves, (Stokes apud Withering,) Spokes 8 or 9—Petals white, entire, egg-shaped, slightly bent in,—Stem scored, angular, and trailing,—lower leaves with 2, the upper with 1, pair of Leasits,—Leasits sitting. (With Bot. Arr. Vol. I.) The apothecary must be careful not to mistake for Water-parsnip the Oenanthe crocata, or Hemlock dropwort, (the first, or spring leaves, of which are similar to those of the former, Ray. Hist. Pl.) as the whole plant of the Hemlock drop-wort, Withering says, is poisonous. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.

The expressed juice is given as an antiscorbutic, in doses of Zij to Ziv, in milk, or any other convenient liquor.

quor. (Beirie Diet. de la Mat. Med.) The juice, or infusion of the herb, is used in cases called scorbutic and in scrophula. Doody apud Ray Synops. Ed. 2, App.) Withering fays, a young lady, fix years old, was cured of an obstinate cutaneous disease by taking three large spoonfuls of the juice twice a day; and that he has repeatedly given to adults Ziij, or Ziv, every morning, in fimilar complaints, with the greatest advantage. He adds, that, in the doses he gave, it neither affects the head, stomach, or bowels. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.

Sperma ceti, Spermaceti.'

Sevum Ceti crystallilatum.

Spigelia, Indian Pink, Spigelia marilandica, the Root.

A. H. K.

Indian Pink is a perennial plant, and a native of South Carolina,-the root of which, after being many years in use there, among the Indians, planters, and medical practitioners, was made known in 1754 to Dr. Wbytt, by Dr. Lining, whose account of it was published in the Essays phys. and lit. Edinb. Vol. I. as was a farther account in the third vol. of the same Essays, sent, in 1764 and 1766, to Dr. Hope, by Dr. Garden.

This root, which is horizontal, fimple, unequal, with many long fibres, -is faid to be a fafe anthelminthic, rarely failing, if the root be not too old, -not naufeous to children, - often proving laxative, and in a large dose purgative or emetic; -and yet it is allowed to caufe a vertigo,

vertigo, dimness of fight, and convulsions of the globe of the eye, more or less lasting,—even for whole days. (Lining and Garden.) Of the root in substance (which is most efficacious) xii grains are a moderate dose for a child three years old,—or an infusion in boiling water of xx grains, mixed with milk, and sweetened, to be repeated morning and evening for some days, (Lining;) for an adult, from 3i to 3is, or more, and an insusion of 3iij, or 3iv, twice a day. (Garden.) It is safer in general to give large doses than small, as the vertigo and convulsions oftener follow from small doses; whereas, from large, he never observed any other effect than its proving emetic, or violently cathartic. Id. ib.

Garden says sometimes 3 is as purgative as the same quantity of rhubarb,—that he never sound it of much service except it proved gently purgative, and he thinks a previous emetic should never be omitted. Lining always added to the powder a sufficient quantity of rhubarb to keep the body open, and Garden says the addition of the purgative renders its use safe, and prevents all danger of convulsion of the eyes. It is given in worm-fevers by both,—by the latter along with a small proportion of Rad. Serpentariæ Virginianæ—the exacerbations of which it abates, he says, considerably. Gard. p. 149.

Spina cervīna,

Buckthorn,

the Berry.

Rhamnus catharticus, L. S. P. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus,

Rectified Spirit of Wine,
100 parts contain
95 parts of Alköhol,
and 5 of distilled
Water. Its specific
Gravity is to that
of distilled Water,
as,835 to 1,000.

Spiritus vinofus te-

Proof Spirit of Wine,
100 parts contain
55 parts of Alköhol,
and 45 of distilled
Water. Its specific
Gravity is to that
of distilled Water,
as ,930 to 1,000.

Spongia, Sponge.

Stannum, Tin.

perims

Spongia officinalis, L. S. N.

Staphifagria,

Staphifagria, Staves-acre, the Seed. Delphinium Staphifagria, L. S. P.

The plant is a native of the fouthern parts of Europe, producing large rough triangular feeds, of a dark colour, a difagreeable fmell, and a very nauseous, bitterish, burning, taste. They were formerly used as a cathartic, but operated with so much violence, both upwards and downwards, and were so liable to inslame the throat, that the internal use of them has long been laid aside. L.M.M.

Of late they have only been employed externally for the destruction of vermin, either in a powder or liniment.

Styrax, Storax, the Refin.

Styrax officinalis, L. S. P.

Succinum, Amber.

Sulphur, Sulphur,

Sulphuris Flores,
Flowers of Sulphur.

Sus, the Hog, the Lard.

Sulphur fublimatum.

Sus Scrofa, L. S. N.

T.

Tamarindus,
Tamarind,
the Fruit.

Tamarindus Indica, L. S. P.

Tanacētum, Tanfy, the Flower and Herb. Tanacetum vulgare, L. S. P.

Taraxacum,

Dandelion,

Leontodon Taraxacum, L. S. P.

the Root and Herb.

Common Dandelion is an indigenous perennial plant, growing in meadows, pastures, road sides, ditch-banks, &c. and slowering from April to September, with leaves notched, finely toothed, smooth, (Linn.) varying from winged clefts in a very dry situation, to nearly entire in a very moist one, (Woodward;) stem somewhat cottony towards the top, (Curt. Stokes,) blossom yellow, expanding about five or six in the morning, and closing early in the afternoon. (Wither.) The smell of the herb is weak, the taste bitter,—the root has no smell; the taste at first a little sweetish, then bitter, (sweeter at the beginning of spring; in summer more bitter. (Bergius.) The roots, leaves, and slower-stalks, abound with

with a milky juice of no particular smell, but a bitterish taste, not lost by inspissation. (L. M. M.) Neither the root nor the plant in substance, nor its preparations, bear long keeping. The dry root, after being kept about a twelvementh, entirely lost its bitterness, and only a slight sweetishness remained. An extract from the fresh root, inspissated to dryness, and kept the same length of time, suffered nearly the same change. (Id. ib.)

The expressed juice of the herb is diuretic, aperient, and somewhat laxative; of which from Ziss to Ziv have been given, three or four times a day, to correct thick, fizy, blood; (Delius Diff.) and this juice, either alone or mixed with whey, Van Swieten fays, is of confiderable fervice in the jaundice. (Comment. tom. 3.) A decoction of both herb and root is recommended in impetigo, scabies, &c. (Frank. Samlung, tom. 1.) and a decoction of the root, in stones of the kidneys, and dropfy from an induration of the liver. (Ib.) Bergius fays a decoction of the fresh root in whey, or broth, has fucceeded in diseases of the liver where other remedies failed, adding, that he had often fucceeded in refolving a hardness of the liver by a broth of this kind, joined with cream of tartar,-taken every day for weeks or months; and that this regimen 'answers expectation in bilious calculi and afcites. Berg. Mat. Med. tom. 2.

A fost extract, made by inspissating a decoction of the roots in water, given from two to four tea-spoonfuls every morning, is praised by Rosenstein for obstructed viscera, jaundice, and costiveness; and, by Zimmerman,

for

for tubercles of the lungs, in their Letters to Murray. See his App. Med. tom. 1.

Terebinthina chia, Chio, or Cyprus Turpentine. Pistacia Terebintbus, L. S. P.

ris, common Turpentine.

Thus, Frankincense, the Refin.

Tormentilla,
Tormentil,
the Root.

Tragacantha, Tragacanth.

Trifolium paludōfum,

Buckbean, the Herb.

Triticum, Wheat,
Flour,
Amylum,
Starch.

Tormentilla erecta, L. S. P.

Astralagus Tragacantha, L. S. P.

Menyanthes trifoliata, L. S. P.

Triticum bybernum, L. S. P. Tuffilago, Coltsfoot, Tuffilago Farfara, the Herb.

L.S.P.

V.

Valeriana fylvestris, Wild Valerian, the Root.

Viola, Violet, the fresh Flower.

Vitis, the Vine, the Fruit.

> Uva passa, The Raifin. Vinum, Wine.

Crystals of Tartar. Acetum, Vinegar.

Ulmus, the Elm, Ulmus campestris, the inner Bark.

Valeriana officinalis, L. S. P.

Viola odorata, L.S.P.

Vitis vinifera. L. S. P.

Tartarum, Tartar. Tartarum impurum.

Tartari crystalli, Tartarum purificatum.

L. S. P.

Common Elm is a tall tree, growing in hedges, -most plentiful in Middlesex and Worcestershire, (Stokes ap. F 3 WitherWithering,)—but not found north of Stamford? (Ray Syn. Stokes,)—with Leaves doubly ferrated, unequal at the base, (Linn.) Flowers in very short, broad-topped, spikes,—and Bark of the trunk cracked and wrinkled. Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. I:

A decoclion of the inner bark has been recommended, by Lysons, in various chronical cutaneous eruptions. (Med. Trans. of London College, Vol. II.) It cures the Lepra Icthyofis of Sauvages, (Lett. Med. Mem.) Dr. Monro fays he found that eruptions of the true leprous kind, though often greatly mitigated, nay, fometimes feemingly perfectly removed, generally returned in the space of a few months, or at least within the year. (Pharm. Chem.) Dr. Lyfons directs the decoction to be made by boiling Ziv of the bark nearest the wood, taken fresh from the tree, - in fpring from the fmall (not fmallest) branches, -in autumn from the branching roots, -in Hoiv of water to this,-dose this twice, or thrice a day. He was commonly obliged, he fays, to give purging medicines with it. (See his account in Med. Trans. of the Lond. Col. My experience can add little to the foregoing evidence in its favour. For, though I have for many years employed a decoction of 3 iv of the dried bark, in the same quantity and dose, -and I think with advantage, -yet I never trusted it without the assistance of other remedies; -- smart purgatives, in particular, were scarcely ever omitted.

Urtīca,
Stinging Nettle,
the Herb.

Urtica dioica, L. S. P.

This species of Stinging Nettle is perennial, and grows wild on ditch-banks, dunghills, and manured ground. The leaves are opposite, heart-shaped, serrated. It puts forth slowers in July, which are fertile and barren on distinct plants. (With.) The juice, depurated and gently inspissated, discovers a considerable taste of the subsaline kind. L. M. M.

This plant, however it may be despised, is not without medical utility,—if the testimonies of many are to be believed. (Murray, App. Med. Vol. IV.) The juice, taken from Zij to Ziv, is commended in nephritic complaints, (Spies de Herb. antineph.) in internal hæmorrhages, (Chomel,) in the hæmoptysis, (Am. Lusitan. Cent. 6.—Lazerme Curat.—Scopoli Fl. Carniol.) in uterine hæmorrhages, (Peyroux Obs.) and joined with decoction of equisetum, for bloody urine, (Hist. Morb. Vratislav.) The nettle is a common remedy in a beginning phthis among the people of Brunswick, examples of which may be seen in Lange Rem. Brunsv. Dom. At a season when the juice is not to be obtained, the powder is used mixed with sugar or honey.

The uneafy itching fensation produced by this plant probably gave rise to a method of cure, by some called urtication, which was directed by Celsus, and consisted

in

in stinging a paralytic limb with nettles until it became red. (Celf. Lib. 3. c. 27. Ed. L. Targæ, p. 141.) and the legs of lethargic people were ordered to be fo treated by Aretaus, (weps bepaw. of. wab. Ed. Wigan. p. 90.) Nor has the practice been totally forgotten, as a palfy is faid to have been thus cured in Hift. Ac. Sc. 1741, p. 103.) . Scopoli saw an arm restored to its sensation and motion by urtication only, (Fl. Carn.) and Homob. Pifo has many examples of febrile stupor removed by this application to the arms, thighs, and legs. (Spicileg. Cur.) A nettle-leaf, put upon the tongue, and then pressed against the roof of the mouth, is pretty efficacious in stopping a bleeding at the nose. Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. II.

Uva Ursi, Bear's Whortleberry, L. S. P. the Leaf.

Arbutus Uva Urfi,

Bear's Whortleberry is a low evergreen shrub, growing in the northern countries of Europe and America, and in mountainous places of the temperate regions of Europe. It is cultivated here in gardens, but not preferved without difficulty.

The apothecary must take care not to take for it the Vaccinium Vitis idea, or red Whortleberry of Linnæus, which in some respects resembles it. The leaves of Uva Urfi are narrower at the base, thicker, entire underneath; whilst those of the red whortle are broader at the base, thinner, flightly indented at the end, the mid-

the

rib terminating in a roundish knob, (Stokes ap. With.)
—with deep veins above, which are equally prominent underneath, (Woodward ap. eund.) underneath dotted, (dots dark brown, prominent, (Stokes.)—That (viz. uva ursi) has trailing stalks,—this stalks obliquely ascending.
—That has an ovate corolla, under the germen, with ten stamina;—this is bell-shaped, deeper cut, higher than the germen, with eight stamina—That a berry, farinaceous, dry, insipid, commonly with five cells and seeds;—this a berry full of an acid juice, four cells, and numerous seeds. Murr. App. Med. Vol. II.

The leaves of the Uva Ursi have a taste at first styptic, afterwards agreeably bitter;—the stalks and their bark are much more astringent than the leaves, but less bitter, and the woody part almost entirely insipid. The smell of the dried leaves is like that of liquorice root, or its extract. They contain more gummy parts, in which the bitterness resides, than of resin, which is insipid,—an aqueous menstruum is therefore preferable to a spirituous. Boiling extricates the efficacious parts more powerfully than insusion. Murray ib.

This plant is faid to have been known and used in Spain, Naples, and Montpellier, long before 1756, about which time the experiments made with it at Vienna, in calculous complaints, excited the general attention. The greatest number of instances of its good effects in such disorders were when seated in the kidneys; but there are many where a stone was manifestly in the bladder: some patients sound immediate relief, others not till after some months continuance of

the remedy, and some were restored to perfect health. (Haen. Rat. Med. Vol. I, & Seq. - Murray App. Vol. II.) It has appeared also to be serviceable in various difeases of the urinary passages in which a stone was not suspected, -in ulcerations, dyfury, strangury, -mucous, purulent, and bloody, urine, &c. -even a suppression of urine, which had required the introduction of the catheter for more than three months, was cured by Uva Urfi in a few weeks. (Plenck Mat. Chyr.) It has not indeed always succeeded. Haller, who had laboured feveral years under a dyfury, was relieved by it only for a fhort time. (Comm. nov. Gotting.) It failed with Acrel, in Sweden, both before and after lithotomy, -with Werlhoff, in Germany, -and, in Britain, the expectations of feveral (perhaps too much raifed) were disappointed. But, though Uva Ursi does not appear to be a folvent of human calculi, (and perhaps there is not any fuch known,) it may be confidered as a valuable remedy, if it only lessens the torture, and thereby renders life more tolerable. Murray ibid.

The leaves are given in powder, from 15 gr. to $\Im ij$, three or four times a day.—An infusion of $\Im i$, or $\Im ij$, in a thi of water is more agreeable than a decoction,—but the decoction, as before observed, is most efficacious. See Haen Rat. Med.—Murray Comment. & App. Med.—Girardi, Quer, &c.

Z.

Zedoāria, Zedoary, the Root.

Kæmpferia rotunda, L. S. P.

Zincum, Zinc.

Calamine.

Tutia, Tutty.

Vitriolum Album, White Vitriol.

Zingiber, Ginger, the Root.

Lapis Calaminaris, Lapis calaminaris uftus.

> Zincum vitriolatum impurum.

Amomum Zingiber, L.S.P.

P R Æ P A R A T A VARII GENERIS.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

QUORUNDUM AQUA NON SOLUBILIUM PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF SOME SUBSTANCES
NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

It is a powder; then pour on a little water, and grind it upon a hard and smooth, but not calcareous stone, to make it as fine as possible. Lay this powder upon chalk covered with filtering paper, in a warm, or at least a dry place, for some days.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS. 77

In this manner are to be prepared

ANTIMONY,

CRABS CLAWS, first broken into small pieces, and washed with boiling water,

CORAL,

CHALK,

CALAMINE,

OYSTER-SHELLS, first cleansed from their impurities.

AMBER,

TUTTY.

VERDIGRIS must be prepared in the same manner.

REMARK.

Calamine is roasted, or calcined, in order that it may be more easily reducible to a very fine powder; and, the shops being usually supplied with it in this calcined state, the College have so directed it in the Materia Medica. See Zinc. Where Calamine cannot be procured already calcined, this ore of Zinc is to be thrice heated in a strong red heat, and as often quenched with water. Ed. D. 1756.

78 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

A direction was given in the former Dispensatory to take particular care that Antimony, Calamine, and Tutty, be reduced to the most subtile powder possible. The sensibility of the parts, to which Calamine and Tutty are often applied, requires them, as Dr. Lewis has observed, to be perfectly freed from any gross irritating particles; and Antimony, unless thoroughly comminuted, may not only wound the stomach, but pass off without producing any other sensible effect than an increase of the grosser evacuations; whilst, if reduced to the utmost fineness, it may become a medicine of considerable efficacy.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOG'S LARD AND OF MUTTON-SUET.

Cut them into pieces, and melt with a flow fire; and then feparate them from the membranes by straining.

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIACUM.

Boil Ammoniacum, if it appears impure, in water, until it foftens, and press it through an hempen cloth; then set it by, that the resinous part may subside. Evaporate the water; and, towards the end of the inspissation, mix the resinous part with the gummy.

In the same manner Asa Fœtida, and similar Gum-resins, are purified.

You may also purify any gum, which melts easily, such as Galbanum, by putting it into an ox-bladder, and holding it in boiling water until it becomes soft enough to be separated from its impurities by pressing it through an hempen cloth.

REMARK.

In straining the Gums, care should be taken that the heat be neither too great nor too long continued, otherwise a considerable portion of their more active volatile matter will be lost,—an inconvenience which cannot, by any care, be wholly avoided.

Hence

Hence the purer tears, unstrained, are preferred, for internal use, to the strained gums, by the saculty of Paris. L.

As an additional reason for this preference, we may add, that some of the gum-resins, purified in the common way, by solution in water, expression, and evaporation, are not so easily soluble in aqueous menstrua before, as after, such depuration.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of Hartshorn until they are thoroughly white; then rub them to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

The pieces of Horn, generally employed in this operation, are those left after distillation. L. Disp. 1746.

In the burning of Hartshorn, a strong fire and the free admission of air are necessary. The potter's furnace was formerly directed for the sake of convenience, but any common furnace, or stove, will do. If some lighted charcoal be spread on the bottom of the grate, and above this the pieces of Horn

Horn are laid, they will be burnt to whiteness, still retaining their original form. L.

Burnt hartshorn is not now considered as a pure earth, having been found to be a compound of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid. It is the weakest of the animal absorbents, being soluble in acids with great difficulty; but, whether it be of equal or superior use in diarrhæas, to more powerful absorbents, suture observation must determine.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Spread them lightly, and dry them with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

Both the colours and virtues of Herbs are preferved in greatest perfection when they are dried bastily by an heat of common fire as great as that which the sun can impart; an instance of which we have in the drying of Tea by the Chinese. Quick drying is more particularly proper for slowers. Saffron is a part of a flower, dried on paper, on a kind of kiln, with an heat sufficient to make it 82 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

fweat, taking care only not to endanger its fcorching. L.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE DESPUMATION, OR CLARIFICATION OF HONEY.

Melt the Honey in a water-bath, and take off the scum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO. PREPARATION OF THE WOOD-LOUSE.

Suspend Wood-lice, inclosed in a coarse hempen cloth, in a close vessel, over hot proofspirit, that they may be killed by the vapour, and rendered friable.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO. THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

Set pulpy fruits, if they are unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moist place, that they may soften: then press the pulps through a hair-sieve; afterwards boil them with a gentle fire, frequently

frequently stirring them; then evaporate the water in a water-bath faturated with fea-falt, until the pulps are of a proper confistence.

Bruise the pod of the Cassia of the Cane, and pour on boiling water, that the pulp may be washed out; then press the matter through a coarse sieve, and afterwards through a hair fieve; then evaporate in a water-bath faturated with fea-falt, until the pulp is brought to a proper confiftence.

Press out the pulps of ripe and fresh fruits through a fieve, without any boiling.

M A R K.

The manner of obtaining the pulp of Cassia from the pod is now particularly directed. The former Dispensatory ordered it to be boiled out of the bruifed pod; by which method the pulp is not obtainable perfectly pure, as the feeds part with their mucilage,-though nothing should be communicated by the pod. The pulp is obtained in the greatest purity, if the quantity be not large, by flitting the pods lengthwife, pushing out the cells and feeds with the fingers, and washing the pulp from them.

84 MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

The quantity extracted at a time ought not, as Lewis has observed, to be great, as it is apt to turn four by long keeping.

All bodies possess a capacity for a certain quantity of heat, and which only they can retain without assuming a gasseous or aëriform state. Under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, water boils at 212°; but saline solutions require a higher temperature;—therefore, as the common water-bath scarcely supplies a sufficient heat for the evaporation of some particular preparations, we frequently use that of the saturated Solution of Sea Salt, which bears a degree of heat about equal to 230°, and expedites the process without producing any empyreuma.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILL.

Cut the Squill transversely, after the dry outer coats have been taken off, into thin slices, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

A proof of the Squill being properly dried, is its retaining, though friable, its original bitterness and acrimony.

By drying, Lewis fays, the root loses four-fifths of its original weight; and that the parts which exhale are merely watery: hence four grains of the dry root are nearly equivalent to a scruple of the fresh.

It is given as an expectorant and diuretic, to adults, in doses of a few grains: in somewhat larger ones it proves emetic.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Cut the Sponge into pieces, and beat it so as to separate the gritty matter; burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable: afterwards rub it to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

The gritty matter, compared with the weight of the Sponge when prepared, is fometimes confiderable.

If the quantity of Sponge put into the vessel at once be large, the outside will be sufficiently burnt before the inside is affected, and the volatile salt of the former will in part escape before that in the lat-

ter is begun to be formed. To avoid this inconvenience, the Sponge may be kept continually stirring, in such a machine as is used for the roasting of coffee.

Sponge, on distillation with a strong heat, yields a volatile salt in its proper form; and, even in this preparation, the salt is so far extricated, that, if the burnt Sponge be ground in a brass mortar, it corrodes the metal, so as to contract a disagreeable taint, and sometimes an emetic quality. L.

It should therefore, as directed in the former Dispensatory, be powdered in a mortar of glass or stone. Of this last fort, the mortars of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture are preferable.

Burnt Sponge is given in doses of a scruple, or more, in scrophulous complaints.

We need not enter, in this place, upon a chemical enquiry concerning the formation of volatile alkali, although Dr. Lewis, in the note, may not be perfectly correct, according to our present opinions upon that subject.

be large, the outlide will be fufficiently burnt

n part efcape before that in the lat-

before the infide is affected, and the volatile falt of

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF STORAX.

Dissolve the Storax in rectified spirit of wine, and strain the solution: afterwards reduce it to a proper consistence, with a gentle heat.

REMARK,

Storax totally diffolves in spirit of wine, so as to pass through the filtre, the impurities alone being left. L.

The College have left to the operator the mode of recovering it, in a folid form, from its folution; which may be done either by a gentle distillation, which will elevate very little of its slavour, or by evaporation,

CONSERVÆ.

CONSERVES.

CONSERVE OF SEA-WORMWOOD,

The outer Rindof the SEVILLE

ORANGE,

WOOD-SORREL, and of

The RED ROSE.

PLUCK the leaves from the foot-stalks, and the unblown petals from the calyx, cutting off the heels. Take off the outer rind of the oranges with a grater. When you have thus prepared them, bruise them with a wooden pestle in a marble mortar; and then beat them up with three times their weight of double-refined sugar, until they are mixed.

REMARK.

The Sugar should be powdered by itself, and passed through a sieve, before it is mixed with the vegetable mass, otherwise it cannot be properly incorporated. L.

Rose-buds, and some other vegetables, are usually prepared for mixing with sugar by a small wooden mill, contrived for that purpose. P.

CONSERVA ARI.

CONSERVE OF ARUM OR CUCKOW-PINT.

Take of Arum bruised, half a pound.

Double-refined Sugar one pound and a half.

Beat them together in a mortar.

REMARK.

Those, who hold in veneration the integrity and experience of Sydenham, will have no doubt of the effects of this medicine in rheumatic cases. The *Pulvis Ari compositus* has been rejected because its virtue decreased by keeping. The Conferve may be given to adults in doses of a dram.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

Conserve of the Hip.

Take of Hips one pound.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,

twenty ounces by weight.

Mix them into a Conferve.

REMARK.

This pulp should be separated with great care from the rough prickly matter inclosing the seeds; a small quantity of which, retained in the Conferve, is apt to occasion an uneasiness at the stomach, a pruritus about the anus, and sometimes vomiting. L.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

CONSERVE OF THE SLOE.

Put the Sloes in water, upon the fire, that they may foften, taking care that they do not burst; then take them from the water, press out the pulp, and with three times its weight of double-refined sugar make a Conserve.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

CONSERVE OF SQUILL.

Take of fresh Squill one ounce by weight.

Double-refined sugar five ounces
by weight.

Beat them together, in a mortar, into a Conferve.

REMARK.

This Conferve is directed to be prepared in a fmall quantity, to guard against its variation in strength. It may be given, to adults, from half a dram to two scruples, or more—especially when fresh.

Keep all the Conferves in close vessels; especially those of ARUM and SQUILL.

S U C C I.
J U I C E S.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of the juice of Garden Scurvygrafs two pints.

Brooklime,
Water-creffes,
of each one pint.
Seville Oranges,
twenty ounces by
measure.

Mix them; and, after the feculencies have subsided, pour off the liquor, or strain it.

REMARK.

These Juices, formerly called Succi Scorbutici, are given from two to four ounces, in scorbutic disorders, and in cutaneous defedations, twice, or oftener, in a day.

SUCCUS

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BERRY.

Take of the expressed and depurated juice of Elder-berries two pints.

Inspissate in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt.

In the same manner inspissate the juice of the BLACK CURRANT,

LIMON, and of
HEMLOCK, gathered on the first appearance of the flowers.

REMARK.

Considerable care is required in preparing the inspissated juice of Hemlock. Besides the precaution of gathering the plant at the proper season, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable, (see Mat. Med.)—the evaporation should take place as soon as possible after the expression; and therefore the juice should not be bought, already expressed, from a gardener,—as has been too often done. For, if, as Lewis observes, this expressed juice, which retains the smell of the plant, be suffered to settle until it becomes clear,

clear, it loses nearly all the specific flavour of the Hemlock; the odorous principle feeming to feparate and subside with the herbaceous feculencies. (M.M.) Moreover, if the opinion of Störck, who imputes its fometimes failing of fuccess to a too great diffipation of its volatile parts by an hafty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation should be flow. were to be wished that the degrees of inspissation, both of Juices and Extracts, could always be determined with precision. In the inspissation, however, of this juice, the confistence intended is such as is proper for forming it into pills; which it may be, with proper attention, and its strength rendered more constantly uniform, than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as Störck directed.

In confirmation of the above observations, Dr. Withering says no medicinal plant, when collected, is more apt to heat and ferment than Hemlock; which, if it does, the quantity of extract is much less, and its properties greatly impaired,—and that, if the seculencies are thrown away, the medicine is spoiled. Bot. Arr. Vol. 1. Ed. 2.

It is generally given cautiously at first, viz. in idoses from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes several

feveral drams have been given in that space without producing giddiness. But Dr. Withering says from 5 to 10 gr. of extract, duly made, are a proper dose, and that sew constitutions will bear more without experiencing disagreeable effects.

It might have been mentioned above, when treating of the plant, that, if intended to be kept dry, it should be put into strong brown-paper bags,—or, if powdered, into glass phials,—and placed in a drawer to exclude the light. Withering ibid.

EXTRACTA ET RESINÆ. EXTRACTS AND RESINS.

EXTRACT of BROOM-TOPS,

CHAMOMILE,
GENTIAN,
LIQUORICE,
BLACK HELLEBORE,
WHITE POPPY,
RUE,
SAVIN.

BOIL them in distilled water, press out the decoction, strain and set it by, that the seculencies may subside; then boil it again in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt, to a consistence proper for making pills.

The same kind of bath is to be used in the preparation of all Extracts, that the evaporation may be properly performed.

REMARK.

REMARK.

The Extract of Bromtops and of Chamomile were not in the last Dispensatory. The former is given as an useful laxative and diuretic in hydropic cases, and in the quantity, to adults, of a dram. See Mat. Med.

The latter, if Sir John Pringle's experiments are to be relied on, is a bitter, remarkably antifeptic, and given in doses of a scruple or two, either by itself, or as an assistant to other remedies, in statulency, dyspepsy, and pains of the stomach or bowels.

The Extract of White Poppy is also lately added, and may be given as an useful anodyne in double the dose where opium is thought necessary.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE COR-TICIS PERUVIANI.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OF PERUVIAN BARKS

Take of Cinchona, coarfely powdered, one pound.

Distilled water, twelve pints.

Boil for one or two hours, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid; but, as it grows cold, will become yellow and turbid. The fame quantity of water being again poured on, boil as before, and repeat the boiling until the liquor, upon cooling, remains clear. Mix all these liquors, strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

This Extract must be prepared under two forms: one SOFT, and sit for making pills; the other HARD, so as to be reducible to a powder.

REMARK.

This Extract is intended for cases where the stomach is unable to bear powdered bark in a requisite quantity; ten or twelve grains of which, in its hard form, are esteemed nearly equivalent to half a dram of the bark in substance.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTI-CIS PERUVIANI CUM RESINA.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OF PERUVIAN BARK WITH THE RESIN.

Take of Cinchona, reduced to coarse powder, one pound,

Rectified Spirit of Wine, four pints.

Digest for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in ten pints of distilled water to two; then strain the tincture, and decoction, separately, evaporating the water from the decoction, and distilling the spirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened. Lastly, mix the Resin with the Extract, and evaporate to a consistence for forming pills.

In the same manner is to be prepared the EXTRACT of CASCARILLA and of JALAP.

REMARK.

The Extract of Cascarilla, now first introduced into our Dispensatory, is a medicine of considerable

use as a tonic in dyspepsy, debility of bowels, and in some circumstances of epidemic severs. It may be given from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a day.

The Extract of Jalap is an efficacious cathartic, given to adults, from eight or ten to fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOQUINTIDA.

Take of Coloquintida, cut small, fix drams by weight.

> Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and an half by weight.

> Scammony, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

> Lesser Cardamoms, husked and powdered, one dram by weight. Proof-spirit one pint.

Digest the Coloquintida in the spirit of wine, with a gentle heat, during four days. To the expressed tincture add the Aloes and Scammony: when these are dissolved, distil

the fpirit, and evaporate the water (adding the feeds towards the end of the process) that the extract may be of a proper consistence for making pills.

REMARK.

This Extract, formerly called Extractum Catharticum, prepared as here directed, retains all the effential oil of the Cardamoms, of which, in the former method of preparing, it was deprived.

It is given, to adults, from a scruple to half a dram in cases where strong Cathartics are required.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, SIVE LIGNI CAMPECHIANI.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of the shavings of Logwood, one pound.

Boil them four times, or oftener, in a gallon of distilled water, to one half; then mix and strain the liquors, and boil them down to a proper consistence.

REMARK,

The difficulty with which Logwood communicates its virtue to an aqueous menstruum would feem to require it to be powdered, yet, if the Apothecary buys it even in coarse powder only, there is danger, however cheap the Logwood, of having it mixed with Jamaica and other woods still cheaper,—the detection of which, in that state, is not easy, and in a fine powder scarcely possible.

Extract of Logwood is given in alvine fluxes, from half a dram to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ,

EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Distilled water one gallon.

Boil the Senna in the distilled water, adding, after its decoction, a little rectified spirit of wine. Evaporate the strained liquor to a proper confistence.

sowa to a proper confiscence

REMARK.

REMARK.

Beaumé fays, the refinous parts of Senna are in fo small a proportion to the gummy, that they are readily boiled out together.—The spirit may be added when the decoction is reduced to one-half, or to three pints.

The Extract is given as a gentle purgative, from ten grains to a scruple: or, in less quantity, as an affistant to the milder laxatives.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of Opium, cut into small pieces, one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve pints.

Digest the Opium with a gentle heat, occafionally stirring it until it is dissolved; filter the tincture through paper, and distil it, so prepared, to a proper consistence.

Purified Opium must be kept under two forms: soft, for pills; and HARD, that it may be reduced into powder.

REMARK.

Proof-Spirit has been found, by experiments, to be the best menstruum for Opium, having dissolved nine-twelfths of dried Opium,—a much greater proportion than was taken up either by rectified spirit or water. Apoth. Rep.

All Extracts should be frequently stirred during their inspissation.

Sprinkle a little spirit of wine upon all the watery Extracts of the softer kind.

ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM.

Take ripe wild Cucumbers, and pass the juice, very gently and carefully expressed, through a very fine sieve into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the thinner part which swims at the top, and separate the rest by siltering: cover the thicker part, which remains after siltration, with a linen cloth, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK,

Such part of the fluid as cannot be poured off is not to be filtered through paper, as its groffer parts form a vifcid cake on the paper, through which the more fluid cannot pass. The manner of filtering, usually employed in this preparation, has been by placing one end of some moistened strips of woollen cloth, skains of cotton, or the like, in the juice, and laying the other end over the edge of the vessel, so as to hang down lower than the surface of the liquor; by which management all the moisture will be gradually drained away. L.

It is given to adults, in doses of one or two grains, or more, as a strong cathartic in hydropic cases,—sometimes usefully. Baldinger gives it in small doses, with other medicines, to promote urine. See his Animadversiones in Ph. Ed.

Wild cucumbers, when perfectly ripe, must be gathered with caution, for they burst open with great force upon very moderate pressure.

OLEAEXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-OIL.

BRUISE fresh Almonds, either sweet or bitter, in a mortar, and then express the Oil in a press, without heat.

In the fame manner may be expressed from the bruised seeds

OIL of FLAX, or Linfeed Oil,

MUSTARD, and

PALMA CHRISTI, previously husked.

REMARK.

As the Oil of Palma Christi, or, as it is commonly called, Castor Oil, prepared, by expression,

even

from fresh seeds, after long keeping grows thick, reddish, transparent, (Bergius,) and rancid,—its purgative property decreasing with its increasing acrimony, (De Machy;) and, as there is sometimes danger of a mixture of different seeds, or of old oil with the fresh, the College has directed the apothecary himself to express it.

It has been long in use as a mild lubricating purgative, producing its effect without griping, in cases where the more acrid purgatives are thought less necessary or safe. It acts so gently, that it may be given to new-born infants, and to pregnant and lying-in women, and has been found an useful remedy in vomiting, iliac passion, spasmodic cholic, (Fraser,) asthma from the sumes of lead, (Selle Hanb. der med. Prax.) in dysentery, worms, &c.

It is given to infants in the dose of 3i, or more; —to adults, from 3ss to 3i, and repeated (as a large dose excites nausea and vomiting) at proper intervals. See Canvane's Essay. Fraser in Med. Obs. and Inq. Vol. 2, &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA. DISTILLED OILS.

ESSENTIAL OIL of ANISE,

CARAWAY,
JUNIPER-BERRY,
LAVENDER,
PEPPERMINT,
SPEARMINT,
ORIGANUM,
PENNY-ROYAL,
ROSEMARY,
SASSAFRAS-ROOT.

Let T these Oils be drawn off, by distillation, from an alembic with a large refrigeratory; but, to prevent an empyreuma, the substance must be macerated in water previous to distillation.

The

The water which comes over with the Oil, in the distillation, is to be kept for use.

REMARK.

Essential Oils are prepared from vegetables in the manner of their distilled waters; but with a somewhat less proportion of water;—those of the odoriferous kind chiefly from flowers, or plants in a flowering state. See Rosemary, &c. in Mat. Med. The time of maceration varies with the temperature of the season and texture of the substance, from two or three days to a week or longer.

The heat, Lewis fays, should be expeditiously raised at first, and continued in such a degree, that the Oil may come over freely:—that most of these Oils require the water to boil, but that many of those from odoriserous flowers, as Lavender, Rosemary, &c. rise with an heat considerably less; and, for these substances, he proposes a contrivance, by which they are exposed to the vapour of boiling water only. See his Mat. Med. and Disp.

These Oils are separated from the water which accompanies them by means of a funnel; the stem of which being stopped by a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the Oil, if light, soon swims on the surface, or subsides if ponderous. The undermost, whether

whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, first let out; the uppermost retained by replacing the finger, and again closing the stem. L.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL OIL.

Take of Oil of Hartshorn one pound.

Distil three times.

REMARK.

This Oil, first introduced, about the beginning of this century, by Dippelius, (whose name it has borne,) when properly prepared, will be limpid, of a smell not ungrateful, and an aromatic taste. Model, of Petersburgh, took some pains to lessen the expence, by reducing the sisteen or sixteen rectifications, then thought necessary, to a smaller number. He directed the fetid Oil to be poured into a glass cucurbit with an alembic head, so as not to foul the side of the vessel, and distilled with a gentle heat; separating, by a change of the receiver, the limpid Oil which first comes over, from the more yellow which follows; and, in like manner, the second from the third. He says, that, to rectify the first limpid portion, one distillation with

monly require two, in which the limpid part must be separated in the same manner, from the more impure which sollows, by changing the receiver; and the process thus be continued until all the Oil slows limpid and white. Vide Commerc. Literar. Norimberg. Ann. 1741.

To prevent this Oil becoming fetid, and turning yellow or black, by the access of the air, it must be kept in phials, holding only a dram or two, filled full, close stopped, tied down, and placed with their mouths in sand, or immersed in water.

This penetrating Oil is given, in doses from ten to forty drops, to adults, in spasmodic cases; and before the paroxysm of intermittents, where great danger is apprehended from a return of such paroxysm.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Let Petroleum be distilled in a sand-bath.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common Turpentine five pounds.

Water four pints.

Distil the Turpentine, with the water, from an alembic of copper.

REMARK.

It may feem rather extraordinary, that a copper veffel is still retained in this process, notwithstanding the College absolutely disapproves the use of any utensil in which there is even but an admixture of copper. (Page 3.)—But the reason seems to be, that, as Oil of Turpentine is generally distilled upon a larger scale than that of a retort, and as it sometimes accidentally takes fire, less danger is to be apprehended from the explosion in a copper than in a glass vessel. Moreover, I do not find that the Oil of Turpentine has any cupreous impregnation; for the Copper is not easily acted upon by the Turpentine, in that low degree of heat which is sufficient to raise it into vapour.

RESINA FLAVA,

YELLOW RESIN,

Remains after the distillation of Oil of Turpentine.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine one pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Distil.

REMARK.

Spirit of Turpentine, as this effential Oil has been commonly called, is given as a diuretic and sudorific, in doses of a few drops;—but it has been given in much larger doses, for removing chronic rheumatisms,—not indeed often successfully, when unaccompanied with other remedies. An instance has been mentioned, of a large dose having been succeeded by bloody urine.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of Amber one pound.

Distil three times.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINE

OLEUM VINI.

Take Alkohol,

Vitriolic Acid, of each one pint.

Take of Oil of

Mix them by degrees, and distil; taking care that no black froth passes into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the distilled liquor from the volatile vitriolic acid. To the oily part add water of pure kali sufficient to correct the sulphurous smell: then draw over the small portion of ether with a gentle heat. The Oil of Wine remains in the retort, swimming on the watery liquor, from which it is to be separated.

REMARK.

Some caution is requisite in mixing the two liquors, that the consequent heat and ebullition, which would dissipate a part of the mixture, hazard the breaking of the vessel and the hurt of the operator, may be avoided. The securest way is, to add the vitriolic acid to the spirit of wine by a little at a time, waiting till the first addition is incorporated before another quantity is put in; by which the ensuing heat is inconsiderable, and the mixture is effected without inconvenience. L.

As to the instruments, a retort with a tubulated receiver, with a common receiver adapted, is sufficient.

In the process, the liquor should at first be made to boil, and the distillation afterwards continued, with a milder heat, to perfect dryness. After having properly separated the oily part of the distilled liquor by the sunnel, and mixed with it the pure Kali, the mixture is to be committed to distillation; and, the Ether being drawn off with a very gentle heat, the Oleum Vini will be left in the retort.

The use at present made of the Oleum Vini, is for the Sp. Ætheris vitriolici compositus. See Mixtures hereafter.

S A L E S.

S A L T S.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

TAKE of Vinegar five pints.

Distil with a slow fire, in glass vessels, as long as the drops fall free from empyreuma.

REMARK.

The Swedish Dispensatory directs the distillation from a glass retort, and by a water-bath:—that the fourth part, which first comes over, and is phlegm, be thrown away; and, the receiver being then changed, the distillation to be continued so long as the sluid comes over limpid. Beaumé says, that, though what first comes over is less acid than that which follows, it is however infinitely more grateful

grateful in finell, and has too much acidity to be thrown away; and the College have thought the preparation as directed above sufficiently acid for the purposes to which it is applied.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

ACETOUS ACID.

Take of Verdigris, in coarse powder, two pounds.

Dry it perfectly by means of a water-bath faturated with fea-falt; then diffil it in a fand-bath; and afterwards re-diffil the liquor.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.

REMARK.

Vinegar distilled from Verdigris has a disagreeable smell, and turns blue on being saturated with Aq. Ammoniæ,—a manisest proof that it contains copper, (Leonbardi Anmerk, in Macquers Chem. Worterb. Vol. II.)—a portion of which it retains, according to Pörner, even after a re-distillation with a gentle heat.—According to Mr. Bertholet, this acid differs effentially from the acid of vinegar. See Mem. Ac. Sc. Ann. 1783.—It was employed in the preparation of Hydrargyrus acetatus.
—Vid. Pharm, 1788,—If the process is conducted
with attention, I believe that little or no copper
will be detected by the ammoniacal test.—The
portion of it however, if any, is so very minute,
that it cannot be at all injurious to animal life,
and therefore is of little consequence; especially
as in the preparation of other medicines the copper may often be separated by superior chemical
affinity.—If acetous acid is required perfectly pure,
and without the least foreign admixture, it may be
procured by distilling it from kali acetatum instead of verdigris.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dried Sea-falt ten pounds.

Vitriolic Acid fix pounds.

Water five pounds.

Mix the vitriolic Acid with the water, and by degrees add the mixture to the falt; then distil.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

REMARK.

This was formerly called Spiritus Salis marini Glauberi. The addition of water is here neceffary, the marine vapours being so volatile, as scarcely to condense without some adventitious humidity, and the process is conducted with greater safety when the water is added in the beginning, than in the manner employed in Wolse's apparatus. The vitriolic acid is most conveniently mixed with the water in an earthen or stone-ware vessel; for, unless the mixture is made very slowly, it grows so hot as to endanger the breaking a glassone. The mixture should be put to the falt under a chimney, as the white sumes, here arising, ought also to be avoided.

When the mixture is grown somewhat cool, it may be poured on the Salt already placed in the retort, and the distillation directly begun. Here also a tubulated receiver is proper. The heat is to be so conducted as to prevent the matter from boiling over, or the sumes rising so quick as to endanger the receiver. The Salt lest in the retort, when purified, gives the Salt Catharticus Glauberi. See Natron vitriolatum.

It may perhaps feem superfluous to decrepitate the sea salt, since water is afterwards added; but unless the sea salt is perfectly dry, the proportion to the vitriolic acid will always be liable to varia-

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

Take of purified Nitre, by weight, fixty ounces.

Vitriolic Acid, by weight, twentynine ounces.

Mix and distil.

The specific gravity of this is to the weight of distilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.

REMARK,

This was formerly called Spiritus Nitri Glauberi. A pound of vitriolic acid is sufficient to expel all the nitrous Acid from about two pounds of nitre, not from more; and, if equal parts of the two be employed, the product, in either case, is in quality the same; the difference, in this respect, affecting only the residuum. If less Nitre, it cannot afford Alkali enough to saturate the vitriolic acid, and the residuum will not be a neutral, but a very acid, Salt, In this last case there is one

conveniency; the acid Salt being readily foluble in water, so as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the others are not. L.

The caution, given in the last Dispensatory, to make the mixture under a chimney, is very necessary to be observed; for, red corrosive sumes will rise very copiously, which are extremely pernicious, and ought to be carefully avoided by the operator.

For greater fecurity, fome employ a large receiver with two tubes, to the uppermost of which is fitted another tube, three feet long, whilst the lowermost is inserted into a smaller receiver, or bottle. The Swedish Dispensatory directs only a receiver, large and properly tubulated. The Nitre, dried and powdered, being put into a retort, of which it must not take up more than one-third, and the retort being placed in a fand-heat, the vitriolic acid is to be poured into it through a glass funnel, whose stem is long, and bent so as to form a right-angle with its cup; when, the apparatus being adjusted, and the receiver, &c. immediately luted, the distillation is to be performed with an heat gradually raised, and continued until the recipient grows cool, and no drops fall from the retort.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED NITROUS ACID.

Take of nitrous acid,

Distilled Water, of each one pound.

Mix them.

REMARK.

A vapour arises upon mixing the nitrous acid with water, which the operator should avoid.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED VITRIOLIC ACID.

Take of vitriolic Acid one ounce by weight.

Distilled water eight ounces by weight.

Mix them by degrees.

REMARK.

This was called, in the last Dispensatory, Spiritus vitrioli tenuis, and is supposed capable of producing every salutary advantage expected from the Elix. Vitrioli acidum,—now omitted.

FLORES

FLORES BENZOËS.

FLOWERS OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin in powder, one pound.

Put it into an earthen pot, placed in fand; and, with a flow fire, fublime the flowers into a paper-cone, fitted to the pot.

If the flowers are of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and fublime again.

REMARK.

Only a small portion must be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle.—Even a re-sublimation from tobacco-pipe clay does not so effectually purify the flowers as might be wished. L.

The Chymists have long disused the paper-cone. Maud, of London, and others, employed glass retorts, for the first sublimation, with the narrow part of the tubes cut off, to which they joined receivers not luted; scraping out the flowers frequently from the necks of the retorts, and using a degree of hear just sufficient to keep the Benzoin melted. For the rectification, they employed stone-ware bodies, with large glass blind-heads, fitted to them, without luting. The impure flowers, after being wrapped in bibulous paper and moderately pressed, were re-sublimed into

the blind heads of a pearly whiteness. Mr. Bartlett, a disciple of *Maud*'s, improved the apparatus for large quantities; but the description of it is too long to be inserted here.

The flowers are given from three or four grains to fifteen in dyspnæa, &c.

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

SALT AND OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Amber two pounds.

Distil in a sand bath with a fire gradually raised—an acid liquor and oil, and salt impregnated with oil, will ascend.

REMARK.

In the distillation of Amber, the fire must for some time be continued gentle, scarcely exceeding the degree at which water boils, until the aqueous phlegm and thin oil have arisen; after which it is to be slowly increased. If the fire be urged too hastily, the Amber will rise in its whole substance into the receiver, without undergoing the requisite separation of its parts. The acid liquor, formerly called spirit, is a mere solution of a small portion of the salt in phlegm.

The falt is usually dried between the folds of

fpongy paper.

The oil is given internally from five to eight or ten drops in hysterical spasms, and applied externally in the same disorder.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED SALT OF AMBER.

Take of Salt of Amber half a pound.

Distilled water one pint.

Boil the Salt in the distilled water, and set the solution aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

Salt of Amber, freed from as much of the oil as spongy paper will imbibe, is still of a dark brown colour: when perfectly pure it is white, and of an acid taste not ungrateful. It requires, for its solution, of cold water, in summer, about twenty times its weight; of boiling water about twice its weight; and is scarcely soluble at all, in rectified spirit, without the assistance of heat. L.

It is given as a cooling diuretic in doses of a few grains, and also in hysterical complaints.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac, powdered, one pound.

Prepared Chalk two pounds.

Mix and fublime.

REMARK.

This was in the last Dispensatory called Sal volatilis Salis ammoniaci. The process requires a strong fire; for the chalk must receive some degree of calcination before it will act on the Sal ammoniac, though it is not reduced to perfect lime; for, with lime, no solid salt can be obtained. P.

Though chalk does not act upon Sal ammoniac until a confiderable heat is applied, it must not be too great, nor too suddenly raised; for, if it is, a part of the chalk (though of itself not capable of being elevated by any degree of heat) will be carried up along with the volatile salt. Du Hamel (Mem. Acad. Sc.) could not separate the chalk, thus

thus volatilifed, by the gentlest re-sublimation; it dissolved with the volatile Alkali in water, and exhaled with it in the air. L.

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Water four pints.

Distil two pints with a slow fire.

REMARK.

In the preparation of this water, (named in the last Dispensatory Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci,) a pungent odour arises as soon as the Pot-ash and Sal ammoniac are mixed. Hence Lewis advises to mix them in the retort, dissolving first the two salts separately, in half the water, pouring in the solutions together, and immediately fitting on a receiver, to begin the distillation,

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Lime two pounds.

Water one gallon.

Add to the Lime two pints of the water. Let them stand together an hour; then add the Sal ammoniac and the six pints of water boiling hot, and immediately cover the vessel. Pour out the liquor when cold, and distil with a slow fire one pint.

REMARK.

This water is far more pungent than the Aqua Ammoniæ with Kali, both in smell and taste; and, like Kali rendered caustic by the absorption of its fixed air on the admixture of lime, raises no effervescence with acids. It is too acrid for internal use, and was omitted in the last Dispensatory, Pemberton says, lest it should be given instead of the Aqua Ammoniæ made with Kali. It is chiefly used for smelling at, in faintings.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI.

WATER OF PREPARED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Set it by in a moist place until it dissolves, and strain.

REMARK.

This is the Lixivium Tartari of the last Dispenfatory, and contains about one part of alkaline salt to three of water.

AQUA KALI PURI.

CALX CUM KALI

WATER OF PURE KALI.

Take of prepared Kali four pounds.

Quick-lime fix pounds.

Distilled Water four gallons.

Put four pints of water to the lime, and let them stand together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the rest of the water; then boil for a quarter of an hour; suffer

K

the liquor to cool, and strain. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces. If the liquor effervesces with any acid, add more lime. Then boil the liquor and the lime together for five minutes, in a close vessel.—Lastly, let it be again cooled, and strained.

REMARK.

This was formerly called Lixivium saponarium. The boiling should be performed in an earthen or glass vessel, and the straining be through linen.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

LIME WITH PURE KALL.

Take of Quick-lime five pounds and four ounces.

Water of pure Kali sixteen pounds.

Boil away the water of the pure Kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the Lime, previously slaked.—Keep it in a vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

This preparation, the Causticum commune fortius of the last Dispensatory, is less apt to liquefy, and hence keeps better confined within the limits intended, but at the same time is proportionably more slow in its operation. L.

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED KALI.

Take of Pot-ash two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Dissolve; and filtre through paper: evaporate this solution until a pellicle appears upon the surface; then set it aside for twelve hours, that the neutral salts may crystallize; afterwards pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, constantly stirring, lest any Salt should adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure Kali from the ashes of any kind of vegetable.

The same SALT may be prepared from TARTAR, burnt until it becomes ash-co-loured.

REMARK.

This is intended to supply the place of Sal Abfinthii. It is given from three or four grains to fifteen or more, properly diluted, as a diuretic, and in many other intentions.

KALI PURUM. PURE KALI.

Take of Water of pure Kali one gallon.

Evaporate to dryness; then let the Salt be melted upon the fire, and poured out.

REMARK.

This preparation, formerly called Alcali vegeta-bile fixum Causticum and Lapis septicus, is described, in the Ed. Disp. 1783, more particularly, viz. to evaporate the Lixivium in a very clean iron vessel upon a gentle fire, until (on the ebullition ceasing) the saline matter gently slows like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red. Pour out the caustic, thus liquested, upon a smooth iron plate let it be divided into small pieces before it hardens, and these are to be put into phials close stopt. It

is a very powerful caustic, but too apt to liquefy upon the part to which it is applied, and to spread beyond the limits within which it is intended to operate.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM, CORNU CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND OIL, OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn ten pounds.

Distil with a fire gradually increased, and a volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, will ascend.

Separate the Oil and the Salt from the Liquor; and distil it three times.

To the Salt add an equal weight of prepared Chalk, and sublime thrice, or until it becomes white.

The fame volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, may be obtained from any parts (except the fat) of any kind of animals.

REMARK.

Hartshorn, when the quantity is not large, is made as dry as possible, and distilled from an iron

pot, to which an alembic head of earth or iron is fitted, in an open fire. The receiver may be of glass, and large, with a glass or tin adopter, inferted between that and the pipe of the head. The Swed. Disp? directs a tubulated iron retort and adopter. The fire is to be first moderate, increased flowly, and at length raised almost to the highest degree. An aqueous liquor arises, succeeded by the falt and oil. The falt at first dissolves as it comes over in the phlegm; and, when this is faturated, the remainder of the falt comes over, and concretes in a folid form. When the Salt begins to arise, white fumes are seen to pass into the receiver, which increasing, yellow saline crystals form upon its sides. The fire is not now to be hastily augmented, as these fumes come with fuch vehemence as would fometimes throw off or burst the receiver, if a fmall hole were not made in the luting, to be stopped with a wooden peg, or left open at discretion. After the Salt has all arisen, a thick Oil, of a dark red colour, comes over: the process is now to be discontinued, and the vessels, when grown cold, unluted.

The Liquor being poured out of the receiver, the Salt which remains adhering to its fides is to be washed off with a little water, and added to it; unless it be required to have the whole of the salt folid and undiffolved, in which case the phlegm should be removed as soon as the Salt begins to arise, and the receiver until that time left unluted.

The Oil may be first separated from the volatile liquor (formerly called Spiritus Cornu Cervi) by the funnel, and afterwards, more perfectly, by filtration through paper first wetted.

The volatile liquor may be freed from the fuperfluous phlegm by distillation in a common retort, placed in a fand-furnace, if conducted with a very gentle heat. The Salt will rife first, and fix itself to the upper part of the receiver, from which it will foon be washed down by the subsequent phlegm. As foon as the Salt is almost dissolved, Lewis has advised to raise the retort out of the fand, to stop the process directly, and, if any Oil fwims on the top, to skim it off. The liquor will thus be fully faturated, and prove always equal in strength; whereas, if the process is not now stopped, the phlegm continuing to rife must render the liquor weaker. As this rectification is not fufficient to render it pure, that is, clear, and of a grateful odour, the College have directed it to be repeated a third time.

The Salt may be separated from the Liquor, and purified, in some degree, by sublimation in a tall body with a glass head, removing the vessels as

foon as the phlegm begins to rife; but it requires farther depuration, by fubliming it from a small portion of Alkohol, or, as the College directs, from chalk.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED NATRON.

Take of Barilla, powdered, two pounds.

Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the Barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, and strain. Boil the part which remains after straining with the rest of the water, and strain. Mix the liquors, and evaporate to two pints, and set them by for eight days: strain this liquor again; and, after due boiling, set it by to crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in distilled water, strain the solution, boil, and set it aside again to crystallize.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

WATER OF ACETATED AMMONIA.

Take of Ammonia, by weight, two ounces,
Distilled Vinegar four pints; or as
much as is sufficient to saturate
the Ammonia.

Mix.

REMARK.

The strength of this medicine is not a little precarious, as depending on that of the vinegar.

L.

Spielman, in his Pharm. general. mentions the dose as a dram. Here it is commonly given as a diaphoretic more largely; viz. from two or three drams to six.

KALI ACETATUM.

ACETATED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Boil it, with a flow fire, in four or five times its quantity of distilled vinegar; when the effervescence ceases add at different times more distilled vinegar, until one portion being nearly evaporated, the addition of another will excite no effervescence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of distilled vinegar have been used; afterwards let it be dried slowly. An impure Salt will be left, which is to be melted for a little while with a slow fire; then dissolved in water, and siltered through paper.

If the fusion has been properly performed, the strained liquor will be colourless; if otherwise, it will be of a brown colour.

Lastly, evaporate this liquor, with a flow fire, in a shallow glass vessel; sometimes stirring the salt that it may the sooner become dry; which should then be kept in a vessel closely stopt.

The Salt ought to be very white, and to dissolve entirely, both in water and spirit of wine, without leaving any sediment. If the Salt, although white, should deposite any feculencies

feculencies when dissolved in spirit of wine, the solution must be siltered through paper, and evaporated again to dryness.

REMARK.

This is the Sal diureticus of the former Difpenfatory. The operator must be very careful, in melting the impure Salt, not to use too great an heat, or to keep it liquested too long; a little should be occasionally taken out, and put into water; and, as soon as it begins to part freely with its black colour, the whole is to be removed from the fire. In the last drying, the heat must not be so great as to melt it; otherwise it will not prove totally soluble. L.

It is celebrated as a powerful diuretic in hydropic cases, proving at the same time mildly laxative. The dose to adults is from a scruple to a dram or two.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALL.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Crystals of Tartar three pounds.

Boiling distilled Water, one gallon.

To the Kali, dissolved in water, add gradually the crystals of Tartar powdered: filter the liquor, when cold, through paper; and, after due evaporation with a slow fire, set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This is the Tartarum folubile of the former Difpensatory, and may be given to adults, from half an ounce to an ounce, as a mild purgative, &c.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED KALI.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the nitrous Acid two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Expel the superfluous acid, by exposing the salt to a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little while in the water; strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

This neutral Salt, the Tartarum vitriolatum of the former Dispensatory, is of all others the most difficult of solution. It is of a taste moderately bitter, and has been given to adults, in doses of a scruple or half a dram, as a deobstruent; and, in doses of sour or five drams, as a mild cathartic, which does not pass off so hastily as the Natron vitriolatum. It is supposed, by some, to perform its office more completely, and to extend its action beyond the primæ viæ.

NATRON

NATRON

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of Natron twenty ounces by weight.

Crystals of Tartar, powdered, two pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, ten pints.

Dissolve the Natron in the water, and gradually add the crystals of Tartar. Filter the liquor through paper; evaporate and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This has been commonly called Sal Rupellensis, or Rochelle Salt. Like Kali Tartarisatum, it is decomposed by any acid having a greater affinity to its alkali than the acid of tartar, but does not liquefy on exposure to the air. Its action also is weaker: it is given from an ounce to an ounce and a half as a mild purgative.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic Acid two pounds.

Distilled Water two pints and an half.

Expel the superfluous acid, by exposing the Salt to a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little in the water: strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This Salt, the Sal Catharticus Glauberi of the former Dispensatory, is in common use as a purgative, acting quickly and without griping; and may be given to adults in doses from six to ten drams.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM,

PURIFIED NITRE.

Take of Nitre two pounds.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Nitre in the water until it is diffolved: strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

The usual method of evaporating solutions of Salts, in order to their crystallization, until a pellicle appears upon the surface fails in Nitre. Here, when the liquor becomes ready for forming crystals, if a little be taken up in a spoon as it cools, the Salt will begin to shew itself in small threads. P.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFICATION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum one pound.

Chalk one dram by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Boil a little while; strain, and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

ALUMEN

ALUMEN USTUM.

BURNT ALUM.

Take of Alum half a pound.

Burn it in an earthen vessel as long as there is any ebullition.

REMARK.

This burning expels only the water, the acid still remaining. It is used externally to destroy what is called fungous sless.

If the crystals of Salts contain any impurities, first wash them with the remaining liquor, and then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine.

When crystals of any kind of Salt have formed in any liquor, pour off the remainder, and, if necessary, strain it. Evaporate a part of it, and set aside the rest to crystallize; and repeat the process as long as any pure crystals can be obtained.

M A G N E S I A. M A G N E S I A.

MAGNESIA ALBA.

WHITE MAGNESIA.

TAKE of vitriolated Magnelia.

Prepared Kali, of each two

pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, twenty

pints.

Dissolve the vitriolated Magnesia and the prepared Kali separately, each in ten pints of water, and filter through paper; then mix them. Boil the liquor a little while, and strain it whilst hot through linen, upon which will remain the WHITE MAGNESIA; then pour upon it distilled water sufficient to dissolve, and wash out the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Magnesia is a peculiar earth, forming, when united to the vitriolic acid, a purgative falt, easily soluble in water, whilst common absorbent earths, united with this acid, form compounds astringent and scarcely soluble.

In separating Magnesia from this salt, a double elective attraction takes place, the acid leaving the Magnesia, and joining the mild Kali, whilst the Magnesia receives the fixed air discharged from the Kali: hence two new products, a vitriolated Kali and Magnesia united with fixed air. The former is dissolved by water, the latter is precipitated. It is in general esteem for correcting acidity in the stomachs of children, in whom it generally proves laxative when given from a scruple to a dram. To adults it is given more largely in Cardialgia, &c.

MAGNESIA USTA. CALCINED MAGNESIA.

Take of white Magnesia four ounces by weight.

Expose it to a strong heat for two hours; and, when cold, put it into a glass vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

Here the Magnesia is deprived of the fixed air, constituting more than half its weight, without being converted into a caustic lime, and remaining equally mild with the preceding aërated Magnesia. If sufficiently burned, it does not effervesce with acids, and therefore is held more applicable to complaints in the primæ viæ of adults, attended with slatulence, and often purges briskly in the dose of a dram or two.

I do not subscribe entirely to the doctrine contained in the former part of this remark; for although magnesia cannot, like calcareous earth, be converted into quicklime, yet I must suppose it governed in some measure by general laws, equally with other bodies deprived of fixed air; and that an attraction for the principle which has been expelled by fire must be exerted by the body thus deprived, and that in proportion to this disposition to re-combine with it causticity must more or less depend.

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

TAKE of Flowers of Sulphur one pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur a little while in the distilled water; pour this away, and wash off the acid with cold water; and then dry the flowers.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur by weight, one ounce.

Prepared Kali, by weight, five ounces.

Melt the Sulphur with a flow fire, and then mix the Salt constantly stirring, until they unite into an uniform mass.

REMARK.

This preparation, formerly called Hepar Sulphuris, has been of late strongly recommended, to prevent the effects of mineral poisons, by Mr. Navier.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

this away, and

SULPHURATED OIL.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, by weight, four ounces.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR. 151

Olive-Oil, by weight, fixteen ounces.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur with the Oil, in a pot slightly covered, until they are united.

In the same manner is made Sulphu-RATED PETROLEUM.

REMARK.

The operator must take care that the pipkin, or vessel, in which these preparations are boiled, be capable of holding at least three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the mixture is nearly at the point of ebullition, it rarefies so much as certainly to run over the sides of the vessel, and slame in a dangerous manner, unless removed in time from the fire. The fire should be gentle for some time, and at length increased until the oil just bubbles, in which heat it should be kept until all the Sulphur appears dissolved. L.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of fulphurated Kali fix ounces by weight.

L 4 Distilled

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Distilled Water, by weight, one pound and an half.

Diluted vitriolic Acid, as much as is fufficient.

Boil the fulphurated Kali in the distilled water until it is dissolved. Filter the liquor through paper, and then add the diluted vitriolic Acid. Wash the precipitated powder with fresh portions of water until it becomes insipid.

REMARK

This preparation is not fo white as that of the last Dispensatory, which was made by boiling the sulphur with quicklime and precipitating with vitriolic acid; but it is thought by some to be more purgative.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of Antimony, powdered, by weight eight ounces.

Nitre, powdered, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them by degrees into a crucible heated to a white heat. Burn the white matter about half an hour; and, when cold, powder it, and wash it with distilled water.

REMARK.

This is the Calx Antimonii of the last Dispensatory. The Nitre should be purified, and carefully dried,—the mixture injected, by a spoonful

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at a time, into a crucible of a white heat, - and care taken not to melt the calx. With regard to its virtues, Vigani, a chemist of the last century, had pronounced it to have no more effect than tobacco-pipe clay, and that a person gained f. 2000 by this knowledge. Boerhaave has used a fimilar phrase. No wonder then that traders, as honest as Vigani's acquaintance, substituted that clay in its stead, and that the medicine came into disuse. James's opinion of it may be seen in several places of his Dispensatory. It is, indeed, one of the mildest antimonials: but, if it be true that it proves emetic after long exposure to the air, and that by means of the black flux a regulus may be obtained from it-fome effect may be prefumed. The Translator hopes to be excused, if he fays, that he prepared the Cala lota himself in 1741; - that he has ever fince used it, - often defignedly to excite naufea, - and continues deceived, if, when genuine, it is inefficacious. It is generally given in small doses, to promote a diaphorefis, from ten grains to a scruple.

We have no determinate idea of the common terms of red and white heat – Mr. Wedgewood has contrived a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat, and begins his scale with mark-

the mixture injected, by a too

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ing the red heat fully visible in day light zero or o°, which is calculated to be equal to 1077° of Fahrenheit.—The white heat in which copper melts is 27° of Wedgewood, and 4587° of Fahrenheit; the welding heat of iron is also a white heat equal to 90°; the melting heat of iron (130°) is likewise a white heat, and so on to 160°, the greatest heat which argillaceous vessels will bear, and which is still only a white heat, but which is equal to 21877° of Fahrenheit. See Philosophical Transactions, Vol. 72.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATED ANTIMONY.

Take of the Crocus of Antimony, powdered.

> Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound. Dried Sea-Salt two pounds.

Pour the vitriolic Acid into a retort, adding by degrees the Sea-salt and Crocus of Antimony, previously mixed; then distil in a sand-bath. Let the distilled matter be exposed to the air several days, and then pour the sluid part from the dregs.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of Crocus of Antimony, powdered, one pound and an half.

Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Boil them in a glass vessel about a quarter of an hour: filter the liquor through paper, and set it by to crystallize.

REMARK.

This feems to be the best method of preparing this medicine, called in the former Dispensatory Tartarum emeticum, although some Chemists make it equally well with other preparations of Antimony. It is a medicine, which, from its safety, convenience of exhibition, and little taste, is in general use as an alterant and emetic. It may be given, in the former intention, to adults, from one eighth of a grain to one half; in the latter, from one or two grains to four; or in the way the French give their Emétique en Lavage; that is, a full dose, largely diluted, is given by small portions, every half hour, until a vomiting succeeds.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM.

VITRIFIED ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered Antimony, by weight, four ounces.

Burn it in a broad earthen veffel, raifing the fire gradually, and stirring with an iron rod until it no longer emits any smoke. With this powder fill two-thirds of a crucible, and fit on a cover: give it at first a moderate heat, and afterwards a stronger, until it melts into a glass, which may be poured from the crucible.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered.

Nitre, powdered, of each one pound.

Sea-Salt one ounce by weight.

Mix, and put them by degrees into a crucible, in white heat, and raife the fire until

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the mixture melts. Pour it out, and, when cold, feparate it from the scoria.

REMARK.

This finall quantity of Sea-falt confiderably promotes the fusion, and its acid, in my opinion, may very much increase the activity of it as a medicine.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Antimony, coarfely powdered,
Hartshorn-shavings, of each two
pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad iron pot, heated to a white heat, stirring constantly, until the mass acquires a greyish colour. Powder it when cold, and put it into a coated crucible. Lute to it another crucible (with a small hole in the bottom) inverted: raise the fire by degrees again to a white heat, and keep it so for two hours. When cold, reduce it to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

A process like this was published many years ago in a private Dispensatory, and supposed to be that of James. It is given in similar doses, viz. from six to sixteen grains,—nor is it inserior in its effects.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali four pints. Distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them with a flow fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding the distilled water as wanted; strain the hot ley through a double linen cloth, and into the liquor, whilst yet hot, drop by degrees as much diluted vitriolic acid as is sufficient to precipitate the Sulphur. Wash off, with warm water, the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

Sulphur of Antimony, in a dose of three or four grains, generally proves emetic; it is therefore oftener given as an alterant in very small doses. Foreigners separate the Sulphur precipitated at different affusions of the acid, employing the Sulphur of the third precipitation more freely, as being less active.

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

TAKE of Silver one ounce by weight.

Diluted nitrous Acid four ounces

by measure.

Dissolve the Silver in the nitrous Acid in a glass vessel upon warm fand; then let it be dried with an heat gently raised: afterwards melt it in a crucible, (carefully avoiding too much heat,) and pour it into moulds of a convenient form.

REMARK.

This is the Causticum Lunare of the former Difpensatory. The Silver ought to be pure, and the M crucible crucible large enough to hold five or fix times the quantity of the dry matter, to allow for its fwelling and ebullition. The fire must be moderate until this ebullition ceases, and the matter becomes consistent; then increased, until it flows thin at the bottom like oil, when it is to be poured into moulds previously heated and greased; and, when congealed, taken out, wiped clean from the grease, and put into glass vessels closely stopped.

In want of iron moulds, Lewis directs holes to be made, with a smooth and greafed stick, in tobacco-pipe clay, into which the melted matter may be poured.

PREPARATA E FERRO. PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

AMMONIACAL IRON.

TAKE of iron Filings one pound.
Sal ammoniac two pounds.

Mix, and fublime. Rub together what remains at the bottom of the vessel with the sublimed matter, and again sublime.

REMARK

To fucceed in this preparation, (the Flores Martiales of the last Dispensatory,) Lewis says, it will be useful to mix well the ingredients, to moisten them with a little water, to dry the mass, and to powder it in an iron mortar, repeating this thrice. In this direction he is followed by the Swedish Dispensatory. He adds, that the success of the process depends on raising the fire bastily, to prevent the Sal M2 ammoniac

ammoniac from subliming before the greater heat enables it to carry up a sufficient quantity of iron; that, hence, the most proper vessel is an iron pot, to which is luted an earthen jar, having a small hole in its bottom for the escape of elastic vapours; and that, by this method, slowers of a deep orange-colour often rise at the first sublimation.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron Filings one pound.

Expose them to the air, often moistening them with water, until they are corroded; then rub the rust in an iron mortar, and with distilled water wash away the finest part of the powder.

But the remainder, which cannot by a moderate trituration be reduced into powder so easy to be washed away, must be again moistened, and exposed to the air, and treated as before. Let the powder thus washed away subside; and then evaporate it to dryness.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron one pound.

Powdered Crystals of Tartar two
pounds.

Mix them with distilled water into a thick paste, and expose it to the air, in a wide glass vessel, for eight days; dry it in a sand bath, and then rub it to a very fine powder.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron,

Vitriolic Acid, of each, by weight,

eight ounces.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel; and, when the ebullition has ceased, place the mixture for some time upon hot fand; then pour off the M 3 liquor;

liquor; filter it through paper; and, after proper evaporation, fet it aside to crystallize.

bauk Fo Moral R K. The star

This is the Sal Martis of the last Dispensatory. The operator must be careful to make the mixture under a chimney, to avoid the inflammable vapour which arises from it. Sometimes particles of copper are mixed or combined with the iron, rendering the Salt impure, which may be known by dropping a little Aqua Ammoniæ puræ into some of the solution, which will change it to a sapphirine colour. It is given, as being stronger, in smaller doses than the former preparations of Iron, viz. from half a grain to three or four grains in cases of debility of sibre, chlorosis, &c.

Mix them in a glafs yeffel; and, when the soullition has ceased, place the mixture for some time upon hot fand; then pour off the

Diffilled Water three plats.

ciche bunces.

IM 3- liquors

Virginia Acid, of each, by weight,

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO. PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

C A L O M E L A S. C A L O M E L.

TAKE of muriated Quickfilver one pound.

Purified Quickfilver, by weight, nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules difappear; and fublime: then rub all together again, and fublime; and in the fame manner repeat the fublimation four times. Afterwards rub the matter into a very fine powder, and wash it with boiling distilled water.

REMARK,

It is of the utmost consequence that the ingredients be perfectly united before the sublimation is begun. The person, who rubs the sublimate with M 4

the Quickfilver, should cover his mouth and nostrils, as is usual in powdering Cantharides, &c. it being difficult to prevent the lighter particles of the sublimate from affecting the mouth and eyes.

Lewis recommends, as a precaution, to sprinkle the sublimate with a little rectified spirit during the triture; which, he says, will not impede the union of the ingredients, or prejudice the sublimation; but that, if this be done, it is better not at first to cover the subliming vessel with a cap of paper, as is usual, but to defer it until the mixture begins to sublime,—that the spirit may escape.

The marks of the sublimate being perfectly dulcified, are its being insipid, and not soluble except by long boiling in a large portion of distilled water. If the water has taken up any part of it, on dropping an alkaline solution into the decoction, it will grow turbid; if not, it will continue limpid.

Calomel is in common use for the Lues Venerea, in doses from one grain to five; and is, perhaps, one of the safest, as well as one of the most efficacious remedies, in a variety of diseases, to which a sound judgment may render it applicable.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALK OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of muriated Quickfilver,

Sal ammoniac,

Water of prepared Kali, of each
half a pound.

Dissolve first the Sal ammoniac, and afterwards the muriated Quicksilver, in distilled water, and then add the water of prepared Kali. Wash the precipitated powder until it becomes insipid.

REMARK.

This is the Mercurius pracipitatus albus of the former Dispensatory, and generally used in liniments externally. If adulterated with Ceruse, this is left upon burning some of it, as mentioned in a follow-remark, upon Hydrarg. nitrat. ruber.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half a pound.

Acetated Kali, three ounces.

Warm distilled Water, by meafure, two pints.

Mix the Quickfilver with the nitrous Acid, in a glass vessel, and digest with a gentle heat for twenty-four hours, that the Quickfilver may be dissolved. Pour this nitrated Quickfilver into a solution of the acetated Kali, previously made in the warm water (water heated to about 90 degrees) and the acetated Quickfilver is precipitated.—Wash this first with cold distilled water, and then dissolve it in as much boiling distilled water as is sufficient for the purpose.—Filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

This is faid to form the basis of Keyser's pills, and may be given, like Calomel, in doses of a few grains, in similar disorders and intentions.

This

This preparation (Hydrargyrus acetatus) was directed to be made by precipitating the Quick-filver with water of Kali, and re-diffolving it in the acetous Acid, &c. (See Pharm. 1788.)—The process is now considerably improved; for, although in medicines of great activity I would not generally prefer a preparation depending upon a double elective attraction, yet, in the present instance, the formula is very complete and elegant.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver one pound.

Expose the Quicksilver, in a flat-bottomed glass cucurbit, to a sand-heat of 600 degrees, until it becomes a red powder.

REMARK.

This is one of the most active preparations of Quicksilver, and may be given, with caution, from half a grain to two grains, where mercurials are thought proper.—In larger doses it becomes violently emetic or purgative.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Quickfilver, by weight, three ounces.

Prepared Chalk, by weight, five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules difappear.

REMARK.

This medicine, formerly called *Mercurius alcalifatus*, is faid, by Cheyne, Huxham, and others, to be, when properly prepared, an useful alterative in venereal cases and obstructions of the viscera; in doses, to adults, from ten grains to a scruple or half a dram. Purgatives are often joined with it, to prevent its producing a ptyalism.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take of purified Quickfilver,

Flowers of Sulphur, of each one pound.

Rub them together until the globules difappear.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver, two pounds.

Vitriolic Acid, thirty ounces.

Dried Sea-falt, four pounds.

Mix the Quickfilver with the vitriolic Acid, in a glass vessel, and boil in a fand-heat to dryness. Mix it, when cold, with the Sea-salt, in a glass vessel; then sublime in a glass cucurbit, with an heat gradually raised; and lastly, separate the sublimed matter from the scoria.

REMARK.

This is the Mercurius corrofivus Jublimatus of the former Difpensatory, which, at the time that was published, was prepared by sew of our Apothecaries or Chemists, but was generally imported from Holland. It has now been, for some years, prepared by several chemists in London, and large quantities exported to foreign countries.

The Dutch fublimate was long suspected to be adulterated with arsenic, and is afferted to be so, by Piderit, so lately as 1782. (Pharmac. ration.) When such a sophistication is by some particular management effected, it may be detected by the peculiar smell of garlie, which is perceived upon throwing it on burning coals. Experiments, however, have lately proved that arsenic does not sublime with an heat which elevates muriated Quick-silver: but a stronger argument against such sophistication is,—that arsenic is not necessary to increase the product,—as such increase can be effected without the admixture of any arsenic at all.

The operator should be careful to avoid the pernicious fumes, which arise on mixing the vitriolic acid with the Quicksilver, and to choose for the sublimation a glass cucurbit, of which the ingredients will occupy only one-third. In this process,

the vitriolic acid, after it has changed the Quickfilver to a white calx, and the fea-falt has been
added, unites with the basis of the fea-falt, forming
Natron Vitriolatum, or Glauber's Salt; whilst the
muriatic acid, which is thereby set free, unites with
the Quicksilver, and, affisted by the increasing
heat, sublimes with it in the form of a white crystalline mass, which adheres to the upper part of the
cucurbit.

This preparation is a very strong active poison, —yet a solution of it was given to the Translator repeatedly, as an emetic, sifty years ago. It has been employed in very small doses as an alterative, in venereal cases, for more than a century; but its use was not generally known until Van Swieten, about the middle of this, warmly recommended it, and not unjustly.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half a pound.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and wait until the Quicksilver is dissolved. Then, in a boiling heat, dissolve the nitrated Quicksilver, and pour it out immediately into a glass vessel, where there is another boiling solution, consisting of

> Sea-falt, by weight, four ounces. Distilled Water, eight pints.

After the powder has subsided, let the clear liquor, which swims at the top, be poured off, and the remaining powder washed repeatedly with hot water, until it becomes insipid. Then let it be dried on filtering paper, with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

This is the Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus of the Pharm. Lond. fol. 1721, p. 145,—adopted by the Edinburgh, 1744, under the name of Merc. præcip. albus,—and, fince that, by the Swedish Dispensatory, after the improvement of Mr. Scheele, under the name of Mercurius dulcis.

Mr. Scheele's direction is,—that, when the acid appears no longer to act upon the Quickfilver, the folution

folution must be made nearly to boil, and continued in that heat for three or four hours, now and then shaking the vessel,—towards the end making it boil gently, for a quarter of an hour. See more on this subject in Scheele's Essays, and the Notes of Dr. Beddoes.

As it has been supposed by many to be a new invention of Mr. Scheele, and recommended by him as an easy and cheap substitute for Calomel, it has come pretty much into use; but the testimonies, before the Committee, of its good effects, not being consonant with each other, the College chose not to receive it instead of a medicine of such established character as Calomel, and introduced this for suture trial. It is given in doses similar to those of Calomel.

Notwithstanding any doubt that might hitherto or may still be entertained, concerning the nature of this mild mercurial, I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is equal and similar to Calomel in every respect,—and that the muriatic acid is here as perfectly saturated and combined with the Quicksilver, as in the more tedious and expensive process for the preparation of Calomel.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver,

Nitrous Acid, of each one pound.

Muriatic Acid, one dram by weight.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and dissolve the Quicksilver in a fand-bath; then raise the fire, until the matter forms into red crystals.

REMARK.

This preparation is the Mercurius corrosivus ruber of the former Dispensatory. Its sparkling appearance, which is improved by the muriatic Acid, and which is generally considered as a test of its genuineness and strength, is presently lost, if the Calx is not removed from the fire soon after it has acquired it. If adulteration with Minium is suspected, it is discovered by the duller hue, but more certainly by burning some of it in a spoon; for the pure will destagrate entirely, and the adulterated will leave the Minium or other impurities behind.

It is chiefly used by the Surgeons, as a catheretic, in applications to foul ulcers, or to their callous edges, and to corrode surgeous excrescencies or granulations.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickfilver,

Filings of Iron, of each four

Rub them together, and distil from an iron vessel.

nos viitad oot Ri EsoMi A Rike sols) - nodenil

If a retort is made use of, the neck should be considerably inclined downwards, and the receiver filled, almost to the neck of the retort, with cold water, lest the heated Quicksilver, falling on the bottom, should crack the glass,—and the fire raised no higher than is sufficient to elevate the Quicksilver. L.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

ing, and prevent milelief, by cautioutly raifing the

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickfilver, purified, forty ounces.

Sulphur eight ounces, both by weight.

Mix

Mix the Quickfilver with the melted Sulphur; and, if the mixture takes fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel; afterwards reduce the mass to powder, and sublime it.

REMARK.

This preparation was, in the last Dispensatory, called Cinnabaris factitia. The mixture of the Quicksilver and Sulphur, here directed, is very apt to take fire, and a considerable explosion frequently happens (especially if the process is too hastily conducted) as soon as it grows consistent, when the pot, or vessel, must be immediately close covered with a wooden cover. In the sublimation, also, care must be taken to prevent the matter blocking up the neck of the bolt-head. By introducing at times an iron wire, somewhat heated, into its neck, the operator may be assured when the danger of this is approaching, and prevent mischief, by cautiously raising the vessel higher from the fire. L.

This medicine is employed in cutaneous eruptions, but chiefly in fumigations for venereal ulcers. It has also been given, and formerly much depended upon when joined with Musk, to patients bitten by a mad dog,—in epilepsies, &c.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickfilver purified, one pound. Vitriolic Acid, fifteen ounces.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and heat by degrees, until they unite. Let the whole be perfectly dried with a strong fire, and then pour upon it a large portion of hot distilled water. The mass immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder with this water in a glass mortar. After it has subsided, pour off the water; and wash the powder with distilled water, until it becomes insipid.

REMARK.

In this process, the pernicious fumes are to be avoided. The product is the Mercurius emeticus slavus of the former Dispensatory, which, in doses to adults of five or six grains, is an emetic acting very briskly, as the Translator has himself sensibly selt; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more N 3 copiously

copiously than many of the safer emetics;—but it certainly ought not to be employed without caution and attention. As an alterative, it has been employed, in small doses, like other preparations of Quicksilver, alone, or in conjunction with other remedies, in venereal as well as other complaints,—not unsuccessfully.

degrees, until they unite. Her the whole be perfectly dried with a throng fire, and then then perfectly dried with a throng fire, and then pour the power that the main immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder with this water in a glate motter. After it has inhibited, pour off the water, and wait the powder to has inhibited, pour off the water, and wait the powder with diffilled water, and it becomes inhipid.

An this proceds, the pernicious fumes are to be avoided. The procled is the Alexanian emotion forms of the former Dispensators, which, in dofes to adults of five on fix grains, is an emotic acting very brillely, as the Translator has himilist sensition field; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

TAKE of Litharge two pounds and four ounces.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon.

Mix, and boil to fix pints, constantly stirring the liquor. Set it aside, until the seculencies have subsided, and then strain.

REMARK.

This is only used externally; but, even in this way, it has been said to produce mischievous effects. The Committee of the last Dispensatory, apprehending some danger from the use of saturnine medicines, rejected this, amongst others. The present Committee, sensible how impossible it is to guard against the misapplications of ignorance and N 4 rashness,

rashness, have now thought proper to replace it; for, whilst Physicians seemed to avoid, or forget, the preparations of Lead, the empirical recommendations of a foreigner have made this a very popular and savourite remedy.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of Ceruse one pound.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon and an half.

Boil the Ceruse with the Vinegar until it is saturated; then filter through paper, and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

REMARK.

Ceruse being liable to adulteration with Whiting, or calcareous earth, that species of it, called Flake Lead, is to be preferred. This preparation was called in the former Dispensatory Saccharum Saturni, and there directed to be made in a leaden vessel. The Ceruse should be finely powdered before the Vinegar

Vinegar is poured upon it, and stirred now and then during the boiling.

Its use is chiefly external. Internally employed, by the cautious and skilful, it is a most useful medicine;—by the ignorant, a dangerous poison. Colics, contracted limbs, tremors, palsies, &c. are the consequences of its abuse; and to such complaints workers in lead are unfortunately and unavoidably exposed.

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNI PULVIS.

POWDER OF TIN.

TAKE of Tin four ounces.

ors, pulling, ore, are

Melt it, and take off the scum:—then pour it into a clean iron vessel; shake it or rub it to powder, and pass the finer part of it through a hair sieve.

REMARK.

This Powder of Tin is intended as an anthelminthic, and may be given to children from ten grains to a scruple;—to adults, from one dram to two, or more. PREPARATA E ZINCO.

dical purpoles. It has been firongly recommended

by Gambius, in dolcs, to adules, from one grain to

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of Zinc, broken into small pieces, eight ounces.

Cast the Zinc, at different times, into a large, deep, and inclined crucible, heated to a white heat, putting upon it another crucible in such manner that the air may have free access to the burning Zinc.

Take out the Calx as foon as it is formed, and separate its white and lighter part by paffing it through a sieve.

REMARK.

This Calx of Zinc is more pure than Tutty or Pompholyx, and therefore supposed fitter for medical dical purposes. It has been strongly recommended by Gaubius, in doses, to adults, from one grain to four or five, in epileptic complaints. It has been given since more largely,—not without, too often, disappointing expectation.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED VITRIOLATED ZINE.

Take of white Vitriol one pound.

Vitriolic Acid one dram, by weight.

Boiling distilled Water, three pints.

Mix, and filter through paper. After a proper evaporation, fet it aside, in a cold place, to crystallize.

REMARK.

White Vitriol, or vitriolated Zinc, contains fometimes a flight impregnation of copper, and more

more of a ferruginous matter; it therefore wants some depuration. It is one of the quickest in operation of those emetics which are esteemed safe, in doses, to adults, from sisteen grains to a scruple or half a dram.

ATABLSTILLIATA

bottle, with a glade thoose

T. SEPRING THE PROPERTY

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ. DISTILLED WATERS.

more of a ferroginous 'matter'; it therefore wants

AQUA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED WATER.

TAKE of Spring-water ten gallons.

First distil four pints, which are to be thrown away; and then draw off four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glass bottle, with a glass stopper.

AQUA ANETHI.

DILL-WATER.

Take of Dill bruised, one pound.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON-WATER.

Take of Cinnamon bruised one pound. Spring Water, fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI.

FENNEL-WATER.

Take of Sweet Fennel, bruifed, one pound. Spring Water, fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPERMINT - WATER

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPEAR-MINT WATER.

Take of Spear-mint, dried, one pound and an half.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

AQUA PIMENTO.

PIMENTO WATER.

Take of Pimento, bruised, half a pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for four-and-twenty hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

AQUAROSÆ.

ROSE-WATER.

Take of fresh Damask Roses, six pounds.

Spring Water, fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

We have ordered most of the Waters to be distilled from the dried herbs, because we cannot procure them fresh at all times of the year; but, whenever these are used, their weight must be increased in proportion. Whether the fresh or the dried herbs are employed, the operator may vary the weight according to the season in which they have been produced and collected.

Herbs and feeds, kept longer than a year are not so proper for the distillation of Waters.

To every gallon of these Waters, add five ounces of Proof-spirit.

Prepared Kall, made how one

Pure Kalk one ounce d

minima di dia di digiaw.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pane and and afterwards add one pound of the net pro-

pared Kali; shake, and digeth then Forty-four hours. Pour off the Spirit, and

to it add the reft of the paspared Kall and

pos or figured od Shire Hall

avity of the Alkohol

02

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI. DISTILLED SPIRITS.

ALKOHOL.

TAKE of rectified Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Prepared Kali, made hot, one pound and an half.

Pure Kali, one ounce by weight.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pure Kali, and afterwards add one pound of the hot prepared Kali; shake, and digest them for twenty-four hours. Pour off the Spirit, and to it add the rest of the prepared Kali, and distil in a water-bath. Keep it in a vessel well stopped.

The prepared Kali must be heated to 300°.

The specific gravity of the Alkohol is to that of distilled water as ,815 to 1,000.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Pour in, by a little at a time, the Acid to the Spirit, and mix them by shaking; then distil, with a slow fire, the Spirit of vitriolic Ether into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is sitted,—until sulphurous vapours begin to rise from the retort.

If you take another receiver, and continue the distillation, a small portion of the Oil of Wine will come over, which may be kept for use.

REMARK.

For the precautions necessary on mixing vitriolic Acid with rectified vinous Spirits, and the instruments,—see Remark on Oil of Wine. A long range of adopters has not been found necessary.

The College of Edinburgh directs the distillation, from fand previously heated, into a receiver O 3 kept

kept cool with snow;—the liquor to boil at first, to continue boiling till one-fourth is drawn off, and then to raise the retort from the sand. On this ebullition of the mixture the success depends, (Morris Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 2.) what comes over before ebullition being mere vinous spirit. Bucquet, Regne végétal. tom. 2.

The use of repeatedly committing to distillation the Acid residuum, each time with a smaller quantity of Alkohol, see in a paper read by Cadet to l'Acad. des Sc. Ann. 1774.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of the Spirit of vitriolic Ether, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali, one ounce by measure.

Shake them together, and distil, with a gentle heat, fourteen ounces.

REMARK.

The use of the pure Kali, is to arrest any uncombined vitriolic Acid in the spirit of vitriolic Ether.

Ether,

Ether, the most light, volatile, and inflammable, of all sluids, is with difficulty preserved from exhalation. It has been supposed not miscible with water, but Count Lauragais has shewn that ten parts of Water dissolve one of Ether, and that the Ether which swims on the surface of Water is the surplus, which the Water cannot dissolve. It is therefore to be preserved, without Water, in a phial, the stopper of which is ground exactly to its mouth, and a piece of bladder tied over it.

Given internally, it is a powerful tonic and antifpasmodic in dyspepsy, hysteric spasms, &c. in doses, from 10 or 12 drops, to 3i or more, on a lump of sugar,—or in syrup, diluted with water; which should be swallowed quick, as it exhales with great celerity. Externally, it is applied in pains of the head, teeth, &c.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Nitrous Acid half a pound.

Mix by pouring the acid upon the spirit, and distil, with a gentle heat, one pound ten ounces.

REMARK.

The operator will take care not to invert the order of mixing, left a violent effervescence fhould difperse the matter in noxious red fumes. The mixture is made most safely under a chimney, by pouring the Acid through a funnel with a long ftem (bent as mentioned p. 121) upon the Spirit, by fmall portions at a time, shaking the vessel as foon as the effervescence succeeding each addition ceases, and before any fresh addition is made. -During the action of the fluids on each other, the veffel should be lightly covered; -if close stopped, it will burst; - if left open, the more valuable parts will exhale. The method of mixing these fluids, used, by the very modest and ingenious Dr. Black, for nitrous Ether, whether proper for the preparation here intended or not, deferves to be mentioned, as given, it is faid, by Dr. Webster.

On two ounces of the strong acid, put into a phial, the Doctor pours, slowly and gradually, about an equal quantity of water; which, by being made to trickle down the sides of the phial, floats on the surface of the acid without mixing with it. He then adds, in the same cautious manner, three ounces of highly-rectified spirit of wine, which, in its turn, floats on the surface of the

water. By these means the three sluids are kept separate, on account of their specific gravities, and a stratum of water is interposed between the acid and the spirit. The phial is now set in a cool place; the acid gradually ascends, and the spirit descends through the water. Lewis D. Edinb. Ed.

The heat must be gentle, otherwise the vessels may be endangered, especially if a tubulated receiver is not employed. The mixing the product with Kali is not here necessary, as the College has ascertained the quantity to be drawn.

Spirit of nitrous Ether, the Spiritus nitri dulcis of the former Dispensatory, has been long in use, as an antispasimodic and diuretic, from twenty drops to a dram; and, with proper additions, diaphoretic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine three pints.

Sal Ammoniac, four ounces, by weight.

Pot-ash, fix ounces, by weight.

Mix, and distil, with a slow fire, one pint and an half.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine six pints.

Sal ammoniac one pound.

Asa-fœtida four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Mix, and distil, with a slow fire, five pints.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Take of Anife,

Angelica-feed, of each, bruifed, half a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water, fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take of Caraway, bruifed, half a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper-berries, bruised, one pound.

Caraway.

Sweet-fennel, of each bruifed, one ounce and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distil in a water-bath five pints.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints.

- of Rosemary one pint.

Cinnamon bruised,

Nutmeg bruifed, of each, half an ounce by weight.

Red Saunders one ounce by weight.

Digest for ten days and strain.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF SPEAR-MINT.

Take of Spear-mint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water fufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS NUCLEI FRUCTUS MYRIS-TICÆ, SIVE NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of Nutmeg, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO.

Take of Pimento, bruised, two ounces, by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of fresh Horse-radish,

Dried outer-rind of Seville Oranges, of each two pounds.

Fresh Garden Scurvy - grass four pounds.

Nutmeg, bruifed, one ounce by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine two gallons.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORIS MARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of fresh tops of Rosemary one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distil in a water-bath five pints.

DECOCTA

DECOCTIONS, &c.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

TAKE of Cinchona, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint, and three ounces by measure.

Boil, for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor whilst hot.

REMARK.

The propriety of boiling the Bark in a close vessel, and for so short a time,—to those who have observed the peculiar odour exhaled, added to what Baumé observes of its decomposition and destruction by long boiling,—will appear evident.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn burnt and prepared two ounces by weight.

Gum Arabic fix drams by weight. Distilled Water three pints.

Boil, constantly stirring, to two pints, and strain.

AND MARY REM A R K. MOITOCORT

This Decoction, though a much weaker abforbent than the Mistura Cretacea, is much more agreeable to most people. It is used as common drink in severs attended with laxity of bowels.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR A CLYSTER.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallow one ounce by weight.

Dried Chamomile half an ounce by weight.

Water one pint.

Boil, and ftrain.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATION.

Take of Southernwood.

Sea-wormwood.

Chamomile, of each dried, one ounce by weight.

Dried Bay-leaves half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water fix pints.

Boil them a little, and strain.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two ounces by weight.

Boil the Hellebore in the water to a pint; and when the liquor is cold and strained, add the spirit.

REMARK.

This is a very efficacious application in defedations of the skin, as in Tinea, &c. It may be diluted at discretion.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Barley-husked two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Wash the Barley with cold water from any adhering impurities: then pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil it a little time. Let this water be thrown away; then add the distilled water boiling to the Barley, and boil down to two pints, and strain.

ECDOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Decoction of Barley two pints.

Figs, fliced, two ounces by weight.

Liquorice

Liquorice cut and bruifed, half an ounce by weight.
Raifins stoned, two ounces.
Distilled Water one pint.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarfaparilla fliced, fix ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight pints.

Macerate the Sarsaparilla for two hours with an heat of about 195°; then take it out and bruise it; and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours. Then boil the liquor to four pints, press it out, and strain.

REMARK.

This decoction has been much recommended by Sir William Fordyce, and others, in venereal complaints, after mercurials had failed.

He gave thij in 24 hours, divided into several doses. See Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 1.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPO-SITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, cut and bruised, six ounces by weight.

Bark of the Root of Sassafras,
Shavings of Guaiacum-wood,
Liquorice bruised, of each one
ounce by weight.

Mezereon three drams by weight. Distilled Water ten pints.

Macerate, with a gentle heat, for fix hours; then boil down to five pints, and towards the end of the boiling add the Mezereon, and strain the liquor.

REMARK.

This decoction is given in doses, from 3iv to 3viij, four times a day, in venereal nodes, &c. See Mezereon in the Mat. Med.

A medicine, which has had a confiderable fale under the name of the Liston Diet Drink, is faid to be a decoction of Ziij of Sarsaparilla, Zss of Mezereon,

Mezereon, and 3ij of crude Antimony, with Liquorice, &c. boiled in fax to fav. See Murray, App. Vol. 1. p. 338.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of fresh Elm, bruised, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

aler cight cunces

REMARK.

This is given, in cutaneous eruptions, in doses, from four to eight ounces twice a day. See *Elm-bark* in the Mat. Med.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Rub the Starch, by degrees adding the diftilled water; and then boil it a little.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Rub the gum with the water until it is dissolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI, MUCILAGE OF QUINCE-SEED.

Take of Quince-feeds one dram by weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Boil with a flow fire for ten minutes; then strain it through linen.

MUCI-

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, ten ounces by measure.

Macerate with a gentle heat until the Tragacanth is dissolved.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, fliced, one dram by weight.

Dried outer Rind of Seville
Orange, one dram and an half
by weight.

Outer Rind of fresh Lemon, half an ounce by weight.

Boiling Water twelve ounces by meafure.

Macerate for one hour, and strain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of the dried red Rose, half an ounce by weight.

> Vitriolic Acid diluted, three drams by weight.

> Boiling distilled Water two pints and an half.

Double-refined Sugar one ounce

First

First pour the Water upon the Roses in a glass vessel; then add the diluted vitriolic Acid, and macerate for half an hour; strain the liquor when cold, and add the sugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate, for one hour, in a covered vessel; and when the liquor is cold, strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Coriander bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Cryftals

Crystals of Tartar two drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil the Crystals of Tartar in the water until they are dissolved; then pour the water, yet boiling upon the Senna and Seeds. Maccerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain when cold.

REMARK.

Both the preceding infusions of Senna are mildly purgative to adults in the dose of an ounce and an half or two ounces: the nauseous flavour of the Senna is more covered in the latter; and perhaps would be still more so by the addition of sugar.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME-WATER.

Take of Quick-lime half a pound.

Boiling distilled Water twelve pints.

Mix, and fet it aside in a covered vessel for an hour; then pour off the liquor, and keep it in a vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

Four ounces, or more, of Lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in fome alvine fluxes, diabetes, and leucorrhœa; and if it is not lithontriptic, it however moderates some calculous symptoms. It is applied as a lotion in some kind of ulcers, and cutaneous affections; and as an injection in particular cases.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, fresh dried, one pound.

Vinegar six pints.

Proof-spirit of wine half a pint.

Macerate the Squills in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glass vessel, for four-and-twenty hours: Press out the liquor, and set it by, that the seculencies may subside; then pour it off, and add the spirit.

VINA MEDICATA. MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes eight ounces by weight.

White Canella, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine six pints. Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Powder the Aloes and white Canella feparately; mix them, and pour on the wine: digest for fourteen days, now and then shaking them; and afterwards strain.

It will be proper to mix clean white fand with the powder, to prevent the moistened Aloes from sticking together.

REMARK. MUNIV

This medicine, the *Tinetura facra* of the former Dispensatory, but made stronger, has been long in esteem as a warm purgative, and may be given in doses from six drams to an ounce and an half.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

Boiling distilled Water two ounces

WINE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of vitrified Antimony, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Spanish white Wine a pint and an half.

Digest for twelve days, frequently shaking it, and then filter through paper.

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This Wine, made with the vitrified Antimony, is admitted in the place of the Vinum antimoniale of the former Dispensatory, made with the Crocus. The filtration through paper must here be observed; otherwise some of the finer parts of the vitrified Antimony may be suspended in the wine, and produce effects both violent and unexpected.

VINUM

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarifed Antimony two scruples by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two ounces by measure.

Spanish white Wine eight ounces by measure.

Dissolve the tartarised Antimony in the boiling distilled water, and then add the wine.

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron four ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine four pints.

Digest for a month, often shaking it; and strain.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, fliced, two ounces and an half by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Saffron two drains by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine eight ounces by measure.

Digest for ten days and strain.

REMARK.

This differs from the Tinet, Rhabarbari vinosa of the former Dispensatory, being made with a menstruum more spirituous, and therefore more adapted to some particular cases of impaired digestion. It may be given to adults, in the dose of one, two, or three spoonfuls.

INUM RHABARD

TINCTURES,

TINCTURA ALOËS.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Extract of Liquorice an ounce and an half by weight.

Distilled Water,

Proof-Spirit of Wine, of each eight ounces by measure.

Digest in a fand-bath, occasionally shaking the vessel, until the extract is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine Aloes,

Saffron, of each three ounces by weight.

Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA ASÆ FŒTIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FOETIDA.

Take of Asa Fœtida four ounces by weight. Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for fix days, and strain.

TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of the fresh exterior Peel of Seville Orange, three ounces by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balsam of Peru four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest until the Balfam is dissolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of Balfam of Tolu one ounce and an

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest until the Balsam is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA BENZOËS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin three ounces by weight.

Storax, strained, two ounces by weight.

Balfam of Tolu one ounce by weight.

Socotrine Aloes half an ounce by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIS.

Take of the Cantharis, bruifed, two drams by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, half a dram by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint and an half.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of leffer Cardamom, bruifed, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of leffer Cardamon,

Caraway,

Cochineal, powdered, of each two drams by weight.

Cinnamon, bruifed, half an ounce by weight.

Raifins, stoned, four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cafcarilla, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This Tincture is given, in doses of zi or zij, in laxity and debility of the stomach and bowels, —and may also in some cases be conveniently substituted for the Tincture of Cinchona.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Ruffian Castor, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu, three ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, bruifed, two ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, fix ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI, AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, four ounces.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia,
two pints.

Digest in a close vessel for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI, COMPOSITA.

robotant and foomactic, in doles of a few drama

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERU-

Take of Cinchona, powdered, two ounces by weight.

> Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce and an half by weight.

Virginian Serpentary, bruifed, three drams by weight.

Saffron, one dram by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twenty ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

R E M A RIK.

This medicine has been celebrated under the name of Huxham's Tineture. It is given as a corroborant

roborant and stomachic, in doses of a few drams, and particularly to convalescents after long severs; and sometimes, in larger doses, for the cure of agues, in persons averse to taking the Peruvian Bark in substance.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and an half by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruifed, fix drams by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, three drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger, of each, in powder, two drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of Colomba, powdered, two ounces and an half by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

- .. L

REMARK.

This Tincture, now first admitted, is recommended as a corroborant and sedative, and given in doses of a dram or two, in bilious vomitings and purgings.—See article Colomba, in the Materia Medica.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

TINCTURE OF AMMONIACAL IRON.

Take of Ammoniacal Iron, four ounces.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digeft, and ftrain.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

TINCTURE OF MURIATED IRON.

Take of Rust of Iron half a pound.

Muriatic Acid three pounds.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, three pints.

Pour the muriatic Acid upon the Rust of Iron, in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture occasionally during three days. Set it by, that the feculencies may subside; then pour off the liquor: evaporate it to a pint, and, when cold, add the spirit.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, cut into fmall pieces, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

This Tincture, now first introduced, is not directed to be made of strained Galbanum.—It is a warm antispasmodic, and is of service in disorders which have been called nervous; in hysteria, slatulency, and the asthmatic complaints of old people.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, fliced and bruised, two ounces by weight.

Exterior

Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce by weight.

Leffer Cardamom, bruifed, half an ounce by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI, AMMONIATA. AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUW.

Take of the Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, four ounces by weight.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, a pint and an half.

Digest in a close vessel for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Black Hellebore, coarfely powdered, four ounces by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, powdered, eight ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

Proof-Spirit extracts rather more than four-twelfths of the best Jalap. Ap. Rep.

The apothecary will probably strain twice,—the first time with expression—as the proportion of Jalap to the menstruum is large.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, three ounces by weight.

R E Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine, a pint and an half.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, half a pint.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, ten drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

REMARK.

This is intended to supply the place of the Tinet. Thebaica of the former Dispensatory, which was made with wine; twenty drops of which were supposed to contain, at a medium, about one grain of opium,—but the solution was not equivalent in effect to the quantity of opium employed. It has been sound by experiment, that, of two ounces of strained

strained opium, not quite one ounce was dissolved in a pint of white wine,—nearly the whole in proof-spirit. Ap. Rep. Proof-spirit is therefore the proper menstruum for strained opium;—and, although the proportion of opium has been lessened in the Tinet. Opii, its strength is not less,—rather greater,—than that of the Tinet. Thebaica. It is given in doses from ten drops to twenty or more. Dr. Lewis has expressed a wish, as drops may vary in the quantity of the opium contained in them, though in number they are the same, that the menstruum for its solution might be large enough, not only for the complete extraction of the active parts, but to admit of the dose being exactly determined, either by weight or measure.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium,

Flowers of Benzoin, of each one dram by weight.

Camphor, two scruples by weight. Oil of Anise, one dram by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

REMARK.

This medicine, the Elixir Paregoricum of the former Dispensatory, instead of being made with rectified, is here made with proof, spirit, the latter being found to suspend a greater proportion of Benzoin than is here ordered. Many have supposed this Tincture to have more effect, as an anodyne, than might be expected from the quantity of opium, compared with that in the Tinct. Thebaica; and not without reason,—as not quite half the opium, directed in the last, was taken up by the menstruum. It is a very good palliative remedy, from one dram to two or three, but should seldom be trusted without other remedies.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, fliced, two ounces by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Saffron, two drams by weight. Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, fliced, two ounces by weight.

Liquorice, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Saffron, of each two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, one pint.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twelve cunces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVIN.

Take of Extract of Savin, one ounce by weight.

Tincture of Castor, one pint. Tincture of Myrrh, half a pint.

Digest until the Extract of Savin is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, fresh dried, four ounces by weight,

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and pour off the li-

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Carraway bruifed, one ounce and an half by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Raisins stoned, fixteen ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one gallon.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Virginian Serpentary, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, in coarse powder, four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, coarfely powdered, four ounces by weight.

R 4

Compound

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

NOTE.

All the Tinctures must be made in close vessels, except the Tincture of muriated Iron.

MISTURES.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED MIXTURE.

TAKE of Camphor, one dram by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, a few drops.

Double-refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.

Boiling distilled Water, one pint.

Rub the Camphor first with the rectified spirit of wine, then with the sugar; lastly, add the water by degrees, and strain the mixture.

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK-MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Chalk, one ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, fix drams
by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Mix them.

REMARK.

This mixture has an earthy tafte, which renders it to some very disagreeable; but which a small addition of Cinnamon-water, or other pleasant aromatic, removes.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK-MIXTURE.

Take of Rose-water, six ounces by measure. Musk, two scruples by weight.

Gum

Gum Arabic, powdered,
Double-refined Sugar, of each one
dram by weight.

Rub the musk first with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose-water by degrees.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-MILK.

Take of fweet Almonds, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Beat the almonds with the fugar; then, rubbing them well together, add the water by degrees, and strain the liquor.

LAC AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM-MILK.

Take of Ammoniacum two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, half a pint.

Rub the Gum-resin with the water gradually poured on, until it appears like milk.

In the same manner may be made a MILK of ASA FOETIDA, and of the other Gumresins.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COM-POSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of Spirit of vitriolic Ether two pounds by weight.

Oil of Wine, three drams by weight. Mix them.

REMARK.

This is supposed to be the celebrated Liquor anodynus mineralis of Hoffman. See his Obs. Phys. Chem. Chem. lib. ii.—his Diff. de acido Vitrioli vinoso,—and his Med. Rat. Syst. tom. iii.

It is given, as a fedative and antispasmodic, in hysteric, arthritic, and other painful complaints, to adults, from thirty drops to an hundred, or more, along with sugar, or some appropriate mixture.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Essence of Lemon,

Oil of Clove, of each two drams by weight.

Mix them.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA:

Take of Alkohol, one ounce by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia, four ounces by measure.

Rectified Oil of Amber, one scruple by weight.

Soap, ten grains.

Digest the Soap and Oil of Amber in the Alkohol, until they are dissolved; then add the water of pure Ammonia, and mix them by shaking.

REMARK.

The use generally made of this (Eau de luce) is for smelling at, in faintings, &c. but it is sometimes internally given, as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, to adults, from sisteen drops to sixty, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of Camphor, four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Mix, that the Camphor may be dissolved.

S Y R U P I.

IN making Syrups, where we have neither directed the weight of the fugar nor how it should be dissolved, this is to be the method:

Take of double-refined Sugar twenty-nine ounces by weight.

Any kind of liquor one pint.

Diffolve the fugar in the liquor, in a waterbath; then fet it aside for twenty-four hours: take off the scum, and if there are any seculencies, pour off the Syrup from them.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Take of the fresh Root of Marsh-mallow, bruised, one pound.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar four pounds. Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the water, with the Marsh-mallow root, to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by twenty-four hours, that the feculencies may subside; and then pour off the liquor. Add the sugar, and boil it down to six pounds weight.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of fresh Clove July-flower, two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water fix pints.

Macerate the Flowers for twelve hours in a glass vessel; strain the liquor, and in it dissolve the double-refined sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

REMARK.

Beauty of colour being a principal quality of this Syrup, the straining should be made without expression. P.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

ron in the water for

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh outer Rind of Seville Orange, by weight, eight ounces.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a close vessel; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

In making this Syrup, it may not be improper to have the fugar previously powdered, in order that it may be the sooner dissolved in the insusion, and any unnecessary exhalation of the volatile parts of the peel avoided. P.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, by weight, one ounce. Boiling distilled Water one pint. Macerate the Saffron in the water for twelve hours, in a close vessel; and dissolve the double-refined sugar in the strained liquor, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS SUCCI.

SYRUP OF LEMON-JUICE.

Take of Lemon-juice, strained, after the feculencies have subsided, two pints.

Double-refined Sugar, by weight, fifty ounces.

Dissolve the sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

In the same manner, make Syrup of the Juice of Mulberry,

RASPBERRY, and BLACK CURRANT.

REMARK.

In the preparation of these Syrups the vessel employed should be of glass, or stone-ware. Earthen vessels, glazed with lead, are certainly to be avoided.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

SYRUP OF WHITE POPPY.

Take of white Poppy, dried, three pounds and an half.

Double-refined Sugar fix pounds. Distilled Water eight gallons.

Cut the Poppy, and bruise it; then add the water, and boil to three gallons, in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt: Press out the liquor, and reduce it by boiling to about four pints, and strain whilst hot, first through a sieve, and then through thin woollen cloth. Set it aside for twelve hours, that the seculencies may subside. Pour the liquor from the sediment, boil it to three pints, and dissolve the sugar in it to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

SYRUP OF WILD POPPY.

Take of fresh wild Poppy four pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints
and an half.

Put the wild Poppy by degrees into the water boiling in a water-bath, stirring frequently. Then take out the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; press out the liquor, and set it aside, that the seculencies may subside. Lastly, make it into a Syrup with double-refined sugar.

REMARK

The flowers are first put into the boiling water, in a vessel placed in a water-bath, before their maceration, that they may shrink so as to be all immersed in the water; and they are only to be kept in it until this effect is produced, lest the liquor should become too thick, and the Syrup ropy. P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

ROSE - SYRUP.

Take of Damask Rose, dried, seven ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar fix pounds. Boiling distilled Water four pints.

Macerate

Macerate the Roses in the water for twelve hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

REMARK.

This was, in the former Dispensatory, directed to be made with the Liquor left after the distillation of Rose Water—but there was frequently some disagreeable impregnation. This is an agreeable and mild purgative for children, in the dose of half a spoonful or a spoonful, and has been directed in some cases to adults also, as a gentle laxative.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the fresh juice of Buckthorn one gallon.

Ginger, bruifed, one ounce by weight.

Pimento, powdered, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refinedSugar seven pounds.

Set by the juice for three days, that the feculencies may subside, and strain. Macerate the Ginger and Pimento, in a pint of the strained juice, for four hours, and strain. Boil the rest of the juice to three pints; then add the juice in which the Ginger and Pimento have been macerated; and, lastly, the Sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of Balfam of Tolu eight ounces by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil in a close vessel for two hours. Strain the liquor; and, after it is cold, add doublerefined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

The decoction may be performed, as formerly directed, in a long-necked matrass, with its mouth lightly stopped, or in a *Pelican* or circulatory vessel, which more securely prevents any loss of the vola-

tile parts of the balsam. If a long-necked matrass be closed by another of a small neck, inverted in it, and the juncture luted, it forms a vessel answering the same purpose as the *Pelican* of the old Chemists, which has been found too expensive.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

VIOLET-SYRUP.

Take of fresh Violet two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor through thin linen. Add double-refined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruifed, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Macerate for four hours, and strain; then add double refined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

MELLITA.

M E L L I T A, MEDICATED HONEYS.

MELACETATUM.

ACETATED HONEY.

TAKE of clarified Honey two pounds.

Distilled Vinegar one pint.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a Syrup.

MELROSÆ,

Rose-Honey.

Take of red Rose, dried, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, boiling, three pints.

Clarified Honey, five pounds by weight.

Macerate

Macerate the Roses in the Water for six hours, and strain; then mix the Honey with the Liquor, and boil the mixture to the confistence of a Syrup.

MEL SCILLÆ.

SQUILL-HONEY.

Take of clarified Honey three pounds.

Tincture of Squill two pints.

Distil them in a glass vessel to the consistence of a Syrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of prepared Verdigris one ounce by weight.

Vinegar feven ounces by measure.

Clarified Honey fourteen ounces by weight.

Dissolve the Verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through linen; then add the honey, and

and boil down the mixture to a proper confistence.

REMARK.

The complaint of diversity of strength in different parts of this preparation, called in the former Dispensatory Mel Ægyptiacum, is now perfectly removed. It is intended only as an external application for deterging foul ulcers, and keeping down fungous slesh.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of fresh Meadow-saffron, cut into thin slices, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Vinegar one pint. Clarified Honey two pounds.

Macerate the Meadow-saffron with the vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat for forty-eight hours. Press out the liquor, strongly from the root; then strain it, and add the honey. Lastly, boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the consistence of a Syrup.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is the prescription of Störck, L. de Colcbico; but, in the Pharmacop. Austriaco-provincial. published, about ten years after, under his direction, two ounces of the bulbs are directed; and Vorgel fuccefsfully employed Oxymel of this last strength in a stupendous bydrops peritonæi. It is of consequence that the bulbs be in perfection; they should therefore be taken up in autumn, when, according to the Pharm. Austr. they are most succulent. This medicine, though it sometimes fails, has too much power to deserve neglect. The trial of it, by Bergius, prepared e radicibus Colchici ab exteris apportatis, seems imperfect. It is given to adults in the dose of a spoonful once a day at first, and gradually more, or oftener repeated. See Colchicum in the Mat. Med.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Clarified Honey three pounds.

Vinegar of Squill two pints.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a Syrup.

TRITA

TRITA IN PULVEREM.

POWDERS.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH CANELLA.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes one pound.
White Canella three ounces by
weight.

Rub them feparately to powder, and mix them.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM FERRO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, an ounce and an half by weight.

Myrrh, two ounces by weight.

Dried Extract of Gentian,

Vitri-

Vitriolated Iron, of each, one ounce by weight.

Let each be powdered feparately, and then mixed together.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM GUAIACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIACUM.

Take of Socotrine Aloes one ounce and an half by weight.

Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, one ounce by weight.

Aromatic Powder half an ounce by weight.

Rub the Aloes and Gum-Resin separately to powder; and then mix them with the Aromatic Powder.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Cinnamon two ounces by weight.

Leffer Cardamom,

Ginger,

Long

Long Pepper, of each one ounce by weight.

Rub them together to a powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of Asarabacca,

Sweet Marjoram,

Syrian Herb-mastich,

Lavender, of each dried, one
ounce by weight.

. Powder them together.

REMARK.

This is an efficacious errhine, not inferior to any of the powders fold under the name of berb
fnuff.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER of CERUSE.

Take of Ceruse five ounces by weight.

Sarcocol one ounce and an half by weight.

Tragacanth, half an ounce by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULVIS CHELARUM CANCRI COM-POSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CRABS CLAWS.

Take of Crabs-claws, prepared, one pound.
Chalk,
Red Coral, of each, prepared, three
ounces by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva, powdered, five ounces by weight.

Compound Powder of Crabs-claws one pound and an half.

Mix them.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk prepared half a pound.

Cinnamon four ounces by weight.

Tormentil,

Gum Arabic, of each three ounces by weight.

Long Pepper half an ounce by weight.

Powder them feparately, and mix them.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM O P I O.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk eight ounces by weight.

Hard purified Opium, powdered, one dram and an half by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha,

Hard purified Opium, of each, powdered, one dram by weight.

Vitriolated Kali, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Mix them; quether into a Poment xiM

REMARK.

The Apothecary will take care that the Opium and Ipecacuanha be equally distributed through the whole quantity of Powder, (and in the mixture of other Powders also, in the composition of which Opium, Aloes, Scammony, Calomel, or other active ingredient enters,) lest different portions of it should differ in strength. It is given as a sudorisic, to adults, from sive or six grains to sistem.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh,

Dried Savin,

Dried Rue,

Russian Castor, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together into a Powder.

PULVIS OPIATUS.

REMARKS

OPIATE POWDER.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, one dram by weight.

Burnt and prepared Hartshorn, nine drams by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Powere of Scammony with Calonel.

Take of Scammony,

Hard Extract of Jalap, of each two ounces by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them feparately, and mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS CUM

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of Scammony, fix drams by weight.

Hard Extract of Jalap,

Socotrine Aloes, of each an ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

together and powders and then mix them

PULVIS

PULVIS SCAMMONII cum CALOMELANE.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH CALOMEL.

Take of Scammony, half an ounce. Calomel,

Double-refined Sugar, of each two drams by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, and mix them.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take of Senna,

Crystals of Tartar, of each two ounces by weight.

Scammony, half an ounce by weight.

Ginger, two drams by weight.

Rub the Scammony separately, and the rest together into powder, and then mix them all.

PULVIS

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered,
Gum Arabic,
Starch, of each an ounce and an half by weight.
Double-refined Sugar three ounces by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

Light office drawf by Wel

Electricine Optic, half an ounce

Engl Sinch carrying and that

PULVIS TRAGACANTHAE COMPOSITUS.

TROTCOHWIS GD

To R. O. C. H. E. S. odal

Gum Arabic,

Starch of each an ounce and an last by weight.

TROCHISCI AMYLI.

TROCHES OF STARCH.

TAKE of Starch, an ounce and an half by weight.

Liquorice, fix drams by weight. Florentine Orris, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, one pound and an half.

Rub these to powder; and, with the Mucilage of Tragacanth, make Troches.

They may be made also without the Orris.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ.

TROCHES OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk, prepared, four ounces by weight.

Crabs-claws, prepared, two ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, three ounces by weight.

Rub them to powder, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

TROCHES OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Extract of Liquorice,

Double-refined Sugar, of each ten ounces by weight.

Tragacanth, powdered, three ounces by weight.

T 4

Rub

Rub them together, and add water fufficient to make Troches.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ.

TROCHES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of calcined Magnesia, four ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, two ounces by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one scruple by weight.

Rub them together, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

REMARK.

One dram of these Troches, where acidity abounds in the stomach, will prove a very useful laxative, without increasing flatulence.

TROCHISCI NITRI.

TROCHES OF NITRE,

Take of purified Nitre, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar, powdered, one pound.

Tragacanth, powdered, fix ounces by weight.

Water, as much as may be fufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

REMARK.

The flow diffolution of Troches makes them convenient for the application of medicines to the fauces.—These are found useful in some cases of uneasy deglutition.

TROCHISCI SULPHURIS.

TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take of washed Flowers of Sulphur two ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, four ounces by weight.

Mucilage of Quince Seeds, as much as may be fufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

PILULÆ.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,

as may be fuffi-

.A L PUnd L I P.

PILLS

PILULÆ ALOËS COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND ALOETIC PILLS.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Extract of Gentian, half an ounce by weight.

Oil of Caraway, two scruples.

Syrup of Ginger, as much as is

fufficient.

Beat them together: I bed to old to

PILULÆ ALOËS CUM MYRRHA.

ALOETIC PILLS WITH MYRRH.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, two ounces by weight.

Myrrh,

Myrrh,

Saffron, of each one ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron, as much as is fufficient.

Rub the Aloes and Myrrh feparately to powder; then beat them all together.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ

dram by weight.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

Liquoride-powder, and mix them

Take of Galbanum,

Opopanax,

Myrrh,

Sagapenum, of each one ounce by weight.

Asa Fœtida, half an ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron, as much as is fufficient.

Beat them together.

ELIU. UI

Detinu.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI

QUICKSILVER-PILLS.

Take of purified Quickfilver, two drams.

Conferve of Rose, three drams.

Liquorice, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Conserve until the globules disappear: then, add the Liquorice-powder, and mix them together.

PILULÆ OPII.

OPIUM-PILLS.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, two drams by weight.

Extract of Liquorice, one ounce by weight.

Beat them together until they are perfectly united.

PILULÆ

PILULE SCILLE.

SQUILL-PILLS.

Take of fresh dried Squill, powdered, one dram by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Soap, of each three drams by weight.

Ammoniacum, two drams by weight.

Syrup of Ginger, as much as is fufficient.

Beat them together.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ.

ELECTUARY OF CASSIA.

TAKE of the fresh extracted pulp of Cassia, half a pound.

Manna, two ounces by weight.

Tamarind, one ounce by weight.

Rose-Syrup, half a pound.

Beat the Manna, and dissolve it, in a water bath saturated with Sea Salt, in the Rosesyrup; then add the pulps; and, with the same degree of heat, evaporate the whole to an Electuary of proper consistence.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

quorice, three ounces by

Take of Scammony, in powder, one ounce and an half by weight.

Cloves,

Ginger, of each fix drams by weight.

Oil of Caraway, half a dram by weight.

Rose-Syrup, as much as is fuffi-

I na bna bnuos

Powder the spices together, and mix them with the syrup; then add the Scammony, and lastly the Oil of Caraway.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, eight ounces by weight.

Figs, one pound.

Tamarind,

Caffia,

Caffia,
Prunes, of each half a pound.
Coriander, four ounces by weight.
Liquorice, three ounces by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, two pounds
and an half.

Powder the Senna with the Corianderfeeds, and fift out ten ounces of the powder.
Boil the remainder with the Figs and the
Liquorice, in four pints of diffilled Water, to
one half; then prefs out and strain the liquor. Evaporate to the weight of about a
pound and an half; and then add the sugar
to make a syrup: add this by degrees to the
pulps, and lastly mix in the powder.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

TAKE of Zedoary, in coarse powder, Saffron, of each half a pound. Distilled Water, three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then press out and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to a pound and an half, and add

Of compound powder of Crabs-claws, fixteen ounces by weight.

Cinnamon,

Nutmeg, of each two ounces by weight.

Cloves, one ounce by weight.

U Leffer

Leffer Cardamom, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, two pounds.

Powder the Spices together very finely; and, adding the Sugar, make a confection.

REMARK.

This is an improvement of the Confestio Cardiaca of the former Dispensatory. The effential Oil of the Cardamom appeared, on an experiment made at the Hall, to be lost in the evaporation of the tincture;—the Cardamoms is, therefore, more properly added in powder.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, fix drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger,

Caraway, of each two ounces by weight.

Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to the confistence of honey, three times the weight of the whole.

Mix the purified Opium with the heated Syrup; and add the rest in powder.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Michael Water.

Vilmolated Zine, of each half

an outlie by weight.

owt willing diffilled Water, two

Pour the water-upon the Alum and Vi-

triolated Zine in a glala vellel, and frain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

WATER OF A MMONIATED COPPER.

I also of Sal animoniac one dram by-weight

U2 AQUE

Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ. MEDICATED WATERS.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND ALUM-WATER.

TAKE of Alum,

Vitriolated Zinc, of each half an ounce by weight. Boiling distilled Water, two pints.

Pour the water upon the Alum and Vitriolated Zinc in a glass vessel, and strain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

WATER OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.

Lime-water one pint.

Let

Let them stand together in a copper vessel, until the Ammonia is saturated with the Copper.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Proof-spirit of Wine, two drams by measure.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the Water of acetated Litharge; and then add the distilled Water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAM-PHORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated Zinc, half an ounce by weight

Camphorated Spirit, half an ounce by measure.

Boiling Water, two pints.

Mix, and filter through paper.

AQUA LITHAROYRI ACETATI

This is intended as a lotion in some circumstances attending ulcers. It has been customary to use solutions of this salt for watery eyes, accompanied with little or no inflammation.—If this be employed as an eye-water, it should be diluted with at least an equal quantity of distilled, or of soft, water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMI-

E M P L A S T R A. P L A S T E R S.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of Ammoniacum, strained, one pound.

Purified Quickfilver, three ounces by weight.

Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is fufficient.

Rub the Quickfilver with the fulphurated oil until the globules disappear; then add, by a little at a time, the melted Ammoniacum, and mix them.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharides, very finely powdered, one pound.

Plaster of Wax two pounds.

Prepared Hog's Lard half a pound.

Melt the Plaster and Lard; and, a little before they coagulate, sprinkle in the Cantharides.

REMARK.

Complaints have been often, and for a long time, justly made of the failure of blisters,—not, perhaps, always from a defect of the former formula. This, and another composition, were at the same time applied by one of the Committee on himself:—this was found to answer perfectly well, and with less pain than the other. That this, however, or any other composition, should constantly succeed, the Apothecary must be careful that the Flies be good,—fresh powdered,—that powder very sine,—and that the Plaster be neither made in too great a quantity at once, nor spread with a spatula too much heated.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND WAX-PLASTER,

Take of yellow Wax,

Prepared Mutton-fuet, of each three pounds.

Yellow Refin, one pound.

Melt them together, and strain the mixture.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMMIN-PLASTER.

Take of Cummin,

Caraway,

Bay-berries, of each three ounces by weight.

Burgundy Pitch, three pounds.

Yellow Wax, three ounces by weight.

Melt the Pitch with the Wax; powder the rest, and mix all together.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM

COMPOUND LADANUM-PLASTER.

Take of Ladanum, three ounces by weight.

Frankincense, one ounce by weight.

Cinnamon, powdered,

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, of each half an ounce by weight.

Oil of Spear-mint, one dram by weight.

To the melted Frankincense add first the Ladanum softened by heat, and then the expressed Oil of Nutmeg. Mix these and the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together, in a warm mortar. Let it be kept in a close vessel.

REMARK.

This is the Empl. stomachicum of the former Difpensatory. The Committee on the former Dispensatory apprehended that no such Plaster could be effectual without some volatile substances;—that, to produce produce any confiderable effects, the application must be frequently renewed; --- and that this, being but moderately adhesive, might, without offending the skin, be taken off as often as should be judged necessary.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge, in very fine powder, five pounds.

Olive-oil, a gallon.
Water, two pints.

Boil them on a flow fire, constantly stirring until the Oil and Litharge unite, and have the consistence of a Plaster. But it will be proper to add more boiling water, if the water first employed should be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

REMARK.

This is the Emplastrum commune of the former Difpensatory; in the making of which, every person knows that water is necessary to keep the heat moderate, and and prevent the fcorching and difcoloration of the oil,—that constant stirring is not less so, to prevent the matter fwelling too haftily, and running over the fides of the veffel, -and that, if a subsequent addition of water be necessary, (as is generally the case,) it should be of a boiling heat, lest some of the boiling plaster should fly in his face. But it should not be forgotten that a plaster is expected to stick, in some degree, to the part on which it is applied, -which this plaster but too often will not do. Lewis fays, fome of our industrious medicinemakers (perhaps having heard it faid that plafters are applications of little use) have thought a cheaper composition would answer the purpose, and have accordingly added a large quantity of common whiting and hog's lard; whence it does not flick fo well, and the lard is apt to become rancid and acrimonious. Whenever this plaster is spoiled either by the fraud above-mentioned, -the ignorance,-or the laziness, of the preparer, in not boiling it fufficiently, --- many other plasters, of which this forms the basis, will be deficient in the qualities expected by the College.

colors and the grow of which

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPO-SITUM.

COMPOUND LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge-plaster, three pounds.

Strained Galbanum, eight ounces by weight.

Common Turpentine, by weight ten drams.

Frankincense three ounces by weight.

Melt the Galbanum with the Turpentine, and mix with them, first, the powdered Frankincense, and then the Litharge-plaster, previously melted with a slow fire.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HY-DRARGYRO.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

Take of Litharge-plaster, one pound.

Purified

Purified Quickfilver, three ounces by weight.

Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is sufficient.

Make this Plaster in the same manner as the Ammoniacum-plaster with Quicksilver.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RE-SINA.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH RESIN.

Take of Litharge-plaster three pounds.
Yellow Resin half a pound.

Melt the Litharge-plaster with a slow fire, and mix the powdered Resin to make a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, two pounds.

Ladanum, one pound.

Yellow

Yellow Refin,

Yellow Wax, of each four ounces by weight.

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce by weight.

To the Pitch, Resin, and Wax, melted together, add first the Ladanum, and then the Oil of Nutmeg.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-PLASTER.

Take of Soap half a pound.

Litharge-plafter three pounds.

Mix the Soap with the melted Lithargeplaster, and boil them to the consistence of a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND FRANKINCENSE-PLASTER.

Take of Frankincense, half a pound.

Dragon's Blood (fo called) three ounces by weight.

Litharge-plaster two pounds.

Melt the Litharge-plaster, and to it add the other ingredients powdered.

UNGUENTA. OINTMENTS.

e of the white Calz of Orickfilver one

cost of Floris Land, one ounce

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ.

OINTMENT OF HOG'S LARD.

TAKE of prepared Hog's Lard, two pounds.

Rose-water, three ounces by measure.

Beat the Lard with the Rose-water until they are mixed; then melt with a slow fire, and wait that the water may subside; afterwards pour the Lard from the Water, and stir it well until it becomes cold.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF THE WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the white Calx of Quickfilver one dram by weight.

> Ointment of Hog's Lard, one ounce and an half by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharis, powdered, two ounces by weight.

> Distilled Water, eight ounces by measure.

Ointment of yellow Refin, eight ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the Cantharides to one half, and strain. To the strained liquor add the Ointment of yellow Refin. Evaporate this this mixture in a water-bath faturated with Sea-falt, to the confistence of an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

WAX-OINTMENT.

Take of white Wax, four ounces by weight.

Spermaceti, three ounces by weight.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt with a flow fire, and stir them constantly and briskly, until cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of acetated Ceruse, two drams by weight.

White wax, two ounces by weight. Olive-oil, half a pint.

Rub the acetated Ceruse, previously powdered, with part of the Olive-oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi, one pound.

Common Turpentine, ten ounces by weight.

Mutton - fuet, prepared, two pounds.

Olive oil, two ounces by measure.

Melt the Elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire, and mix it immediately with the Turpentine and Oil; then strain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard, four ounces by weight.

Oil of Lemon, half a scruple by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver, two pounds.

Hog's Lard, prepared, twentythree ounces by weight.

Mutton-fuet, prepared, one ounce by weight.

First rub the Quicksilver with the Suet and a little of the Hog's Lard, until the globules disappear; then add the remainder of the Lard, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

MILDER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the stronger Ointment of Quicksilver, one part.

Hog's Lard, prepared, two parts.

Mix them.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickfilver, one ounce by weight.

Nitrous Acid, two ounces by weight.

Hog's Lard, prepared, one pound.

Dissolve the Quicksilver in the nitrous Acid; and, whilst the solution is yet hot, mix with it the Hog's Lard, previously melted, but now becoming cold by being exposed to the air.

REMARK.

The folution should be made by digestion in a sand-heat,—and its mixture with the lard in a mortar of marble, or rather of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture, by briskly stirring until an union, as complete as possible, shall be obtained.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR-OINTMENT.

Take of Tar, was awall to said I

Mutton-fuet, prepared, of each half a pound.

Melt them together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of yellow Refin,

Yellow Wax, of each one pound. Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the Refin and Wax with a flow fire; then add the Oil, and strain the mixture whilft hot. desarro sould lie avid

R B M A R K.

As the application of unguents, in a melted state, to ulcers, has long been unfashionable, particular care should be taken that the resin be perfectly melted.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

ELDER-OINTMENT.

Take of Elder-flower, four pounds.

Mutton-fuet, prepared, three pounds.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Boil the Elder-Flowers in the Suet and Oil, until they are crisp; then express and strain.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, fix drams by weight.

White Wax, two drams by weight.

Olive-oil, three ounces by measure.

Melt them together with a flow fire, stirring them constantly and briskly until they are cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

SULPHUR-OINTMENT.

Take of Ointment of Hog's Lard, half a pound.

Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

TUTTY-OINTMENT.

Take of prepared Tutty,

Ointment of Spermaceti, as much as is sufficient.

Mix them so as to make a soft Ointment.

STRONGER LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

I sto of marce of thus Amnonia. one

Olive-oil, two ounces by

ATMINIAL Sand shake them together

LINIMENTA.

LINIMENTS.

ake of Ofmenent of Hog's Lard, half a

Flowers of Sulphur, tour ounces

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

TAKE of Water of Ammonia, half an ounce by measure.

Olive-oil, one ounce and an half by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

STRONGER LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of pure Ammonia, one ounce by measure.

Olive-oil, two ounces by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINI-

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR-LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, two ounces by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia, fix ounces by measure.

Spirit of Lavender, fixteen ounces by weight.

Mix the water of pure Ammonia with the spirit, and distil from a glass retort, with a slow fire, sixteen ounces. Then dissolve the Camphor in the distilled liquor.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND SOAP-LINIMENT.

Take of Soap, three ounces by weight.

Camphor, one ounce by weight.

Spirit of Rosemary, one pint.

Digest the Soap in the Spirit of Rosemary, until it is dissolved, and then add the Camphor.

CERATA.

CERATA.

CERATES

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF CANTHARIS.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, foftened by the fire, fix drams by weight. Cantharis, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Mix them. Mix Tolog dayoumou

REMARK.

This may supply the place of the Epithema Vesicatorium of the former Dispensatory.—If the practitioner wishes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at discretion.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take of Calamine, prepared,

Yellow Wax, of each half a pound.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil; expose it to the air, and, as soon as it begins to thicken, mix in the Calamine, and stir it about until the Cerate becomes cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two ounces and an half by measure.

Yellow Wax, four ounces by weight.

Olive-oil, nine ounces by measure. Camphor, half a dram by weight.

Rub

Rub the Camphor with a little of the oil. Melt the Wax with the remaining Oil, and, as foon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour on by degrees the water of acetated Litharge, and stir constantly until it is cold; then mix in the Camphor, which was before rubbed with the oil.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of Ointment of yellow Resin, half a pound.

Yellow Wax, one ounce by weight.

Melt them together to make a Cerate.

CERATUM SAPONIS. SOAP-CERATE.

Take of Soap, eight ounces by weight.

Yellow Wax, ten ounces by weight.

Litharge, powdered, one pound.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Vinegar, one gallon.

Boil

Boil the Vinegar with the Litharge, with a flow fire, constantly stirring, until the mixture unites and thickens; then mix in the rest to make a Cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce by weight.

White wax, two ounces by weight. Olive-oil, four ounces by measure.

Melt them together, and stir until the mixture becomes cold.

Por der rivem all reportier of and in with

CATARLASMA SINAL

Claves, one onnce by weight.

CATAPLASMATA. CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

VI SOME CATAPLASM OF CUMMIN.

TAKE of Cummin, one pound.

Bay-berries,

Dried Scordium,

Virginian Serpentary, of each three ounces by weight.

Cloves, one ounce by weight.

Powder them all together; and, with three times their weight of honey, make a Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD-CATAPLASM.

Take of Mustard, powdered,

Crumb

Crumb of wheaten Bread, of each half a pound.

Warm Vinegar, as much as is fufficient.

Mix, and make a Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

ALUM CATAPLASM.

Take the white of two eggs.

Shake it with a piece of Alum until it becomes coagulated.

REMARK.

This is a cooling reftringent remedy in chronic inflammations of the eyes, which are attended with a watery excretion; and may be applied, at bedtime, spread on lint; but it ought seldom to be used without previous evacuations.

A T A B L E,

Shewing in what Proportion OPIUM and QUICKSILVER are contained in some Compound Medicines.

CONFECTIO OPIATA contains one grain of Opium in thirty-fix grains.

Pulvis Cretæ compositus cum Opio contains one grain of Opium in about forty-three grains.

Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

Pulvis opiatus contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PILULÆ ORII contain one grain of Opium in five grains.

Pulvis Scammonii cum Calomelane contains one grain of Calomel in four grains.

PILULA

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI contain four grains of Quickfilver in twelve grains.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM Hyprargyro contains about one ounce of Quickfilver in five ounces.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HY-DRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quickfilver in five ounces.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ contains four grains and an half of white Calx of Quickfilver in one dram,

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS contains one dram of Quickfilver in two drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS contains one dram of Quickfilver in fix drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI contains twelve grains of nitrated Quick-filver in one dram.

Picusing Hyprakakovat contain tong

Emerasand amade con con opice of Quickfilver at the odness.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COM Hy.

DRARGYRO contains about one conce of

Quicklibrer in five concess.

UNGBENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI
ALBE Contains four grains and an half of
white Calx of Quickfilver in our drain.

Unconstitut Hyprangoval robertus contains one dram of Quickfilver in two drams.

UNOUENTUM HYBRAROURI MITIUS CONTRIUS one diam of Quickiniver in his drams.

Contains twelve grains of marared Opioker

TABLE

OF

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

À.

A CETUM scilliticum.

Æthiops mineralis.

Aqua aluminosa Bateana.

calcis simplex.

cinnamomi simplex.

spirituosa.

fortis.
hordeata.
juniperi composita.
menthæ piperitidis simplex.

vulgaris fimplex.

fpirituofa.

nucis moschatæ.

piperis jamaicenfis. pulegii fimplex. Acetum scillæ.

Hydrargyrus cum sulphure.

Aqua aluminis composita.

calcis.

cinnamomi.

Spiritus cinnamomi.

Acidum nitrosum dilutum.

Acidum nitrosum dilutum.
Decoctum hordei.
Spiritus juniperi compositus.
Aqua menthæ piperitidis.

Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.
Aqua menthæ sativæ.
Spiritus menthæ sativæ.
Spiritus nuclei fructus myristicæ, sive nucis moschatæ.

Aqua pimento. pulegii.

Y 3

Aqua

Aqua pulegii spirituosa. raphani composita.

rofarum damascenarum.

fapphirina.

feminum anethi.

anisi composita. carui.

Aqua vitriolica camphorata.

Argenti vivi purificatio. Axungiæ porcinæ curatio.

B.

Balfamum fulphuris barba-

dense.

fimplex. traumaticum.

C.

Calx antimonii.

Cataplasma e Cymino.

Causticum antimoniale.

commune fortius. lunare.

Ceratum album. citrinum.

epuloticum.

Chalybis rubigo præparata.

NEW NAMES.

Spiritus pulegii.

raphani compositus.

Aqua rofæ.

cupri ammoniati,

anethi.

Spiritus anifi compositus.

carui.

Aqua zinci vitriolati cum

camphora.

Hydrargyri purificatio.

Adipis suillæ præparatio.

Petroleum fulphuratum.

Oleum fulphuratum.

Tinctura benzoës composita

Antimonium calcinatum.

Cataplasma cumini.

Antimonium muriatum.

Calx cum kali puro.

Argentum nitratum.

Ceratum spermatis ceti.

refinæ flavæ.

lapidis calaminaris.

Ferri rubigo.

Cinnabaris

NAMES IN FORMER DISP. Cinnabaris factitia.

Coagulum Aluminofum.
Confectio cardiaca.
Cornu cervi calcinatio.

D.

Decoctum album.

commune pro clyftere.

corticis Peruviani.

pectorale.

E.

Electarium lenitivum. Elixir aloës.

> myrrhæ compositum. paregoricum.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio. attrahens. cephalicum.

mululat

adhæsivum.

cum gummi.

cum mercurio.

NEW NAMES.

Hydrargyrus fulphuratus ruber.
Cataplasma Aluminis.

Confectio aromatica.
Cornu cervi uitio.

Decoctum cornu cervi.
pro enemate.

cinchonæ, five corticis Peruviani. hordei compositum.

Electuarium sennæ.

ligni campechen-

Tinctura aloës composita.

opii camphorata.

Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro.

ceræ compositum.
picis burgundicæ
compositum.

lithargyri.

cum refina.

compositum.

ro.

Emplastrum

Y 4

Emplastrum e cymino.

roborans.

e sapone.

ftomachicum.

vesicatorium.

Emulfio communis.

Extractum catharticum.

corticis Peruviani.

ligni campechen-

fis.

thebaïcum.

F.

Flores benzoini.

martiales.

Fotus communis.

H.

Hiera picra.

NEW NAMES.

Emplastrum cumini.

thuris composi-

tum.

faponis.

ladani composi-

tum.

cantharadis.

Lac amygdalæ.

Extractum colocynthidis

compositum.

opium cinchonæ,

five corticis Pe-

ruviani.

hæmatoxyli, five

ligni Campe-

chiani.

Opium purificatum.

Flores benzoës.

Ferrum ammoniacale.

Decoctum pro fomento.

Pulvis aloës cum Canella.

Infusum

NEW NAMES.

I.

Infusum amarum simplex.

fenæ commune.

Julepum e camphora.

e creta.

e moscho.

Opion purifical unit

Linimentum album.
faponaceum.
volatile.

Lixivium saponarium.

one mo M.

Pulvia aloga com gualaco

Mel ægyptiacum.
rofaceum.
Mercurius calcinatus.

corrofivus fubli-

dulcis fublimatus.
emeticus flavus.
præcipitatus albus.

Infusum gentianæ compositum.

fennæ tartarifatum.
Miftura camphorata.
cretacea.
mofchata.

Unguentum spermatis ceti. Linimentum saponis. ammoniæ.

ilulas aromaticae.

Coium colatum

Aqua kali puril kali præparati.

ceplurateicae.

Oxymel æruginis.
Mel rofæ.
Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
muriatus.

nitratus ruber.

Calomelas.

Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

Calx hydrargyri-alba.

Nitrum

NEW NAMES.

N.

Nitrum vitriolatum.

Kali vitriolatuma

0.

Oleum petrolei barbadensis. terebinthinæ æthereum.

Opium colatum.

Oxymel feilliticum.

fimplex.

Oleum petrolei.,

terebinthinæ rectificatum.

Opium purificatum.

Oxymel fcillæ.

Mel acetatum.

P.

Philonium Londinense.

Pilulæ aromaticæ.

cephracticæ.

gummosæ.

rusi.

Pulvis e bolo compositus.

cum opio.

cerussa compositus.

sternutatorius.

Confectio opiata.

Pulvis aloës cum guaiaco cum ferro.

Pilulæ Galbani compositæ.

Pilulæ aloës cum myrrha.

Pulvis cretæ compositus.

cum opio.

cerussæ compositus.

afari compositus.

R.

Rob baccarum sambuci.

Succus baccæ fambuci spif-

NEW NAMES.

S.

Saccharum faturni. Sal abfinthii.

catharticus amarus.

glauberi.

diureticus.

martis.

tartari.

vitrioli.

volatilis falis ammoniaci.

Species aromaticæ.

Spiritus cornu cervi.

lavendulæ fimplex.

mindereri.

nitri dulcis.

glauberi.

falis ammoniaci.

falis ammoniaci dul-

cis.

falis marini glauberi.

terebinthinæ.

vinosus camphora-

tus.

vitrioli dulcis.

volatilis aromaticus.

Cerussa acetata.

Kali præparatum.

Magnefia vitriolata.

Natron vitriolatum,

Kali acetatum.

Ferrum vitriolatum.

Kali præparatum.

Zincum vitriolatum purifi-

catum.

Ammonia præparata.

Pulvis aromaticus.

Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.

Spiritus lavendulæ.

Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ

Spiritus ætheris nitrofi.

Acidum nitrofum.

Aqua ammoniæ.

Spiritus ammoniæ.

Acidum muriaticum.

Oleum terebinthinæ recti-

ficatum.

Spiritus camphoratus.

ætheris vitriolici.

Spiritus ammoniæ composi-

tus.

Spiritus

Spiritus volatilis fœtidus. Succi fcorbutici.

Syrupus ex althæa.

e corticibus aurantiorum.

balfamicus.

e meconio.

rofarum folutivus.

Cali proparatem.

amonta pigrarata.

Tabellæ cardialgicæ.

Tartarum emeticum.

folubile.

vitriolatum.

Tinctura amara.

aromatica.

corticis Peruviani.

corticis Peruviani volatilis.

fœtida.

NEW NAMES.

Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus. Succus cochleariæ compositus.

Syrupus althææ.

corticis aurantii.

tolutanus.
papaveris albi.
rofæ.

Trochisci cretæ.

Antimonium tartarisatum.

Kali tartarisatum.

vitriolatum.

Tinctura gentianæ compofita.

> cinnamomi compolita.

cinchonæ, five Corticis Peruviani.

cinchonæ, five Corticis Peruviani, ammoniata.

afæ fœtidæ.

Tinctura

NEW NAMES.

Tinctura florum martiali- Tinctura ferri ammoniacaum.

japonica.

martis in spiritu - ferri muriati. falis.

melampodii.

rhabarbari spirituofa.

rofarum.

facra.

stomachica.

thebaica. valerianæ volatilis.

Trochisci bechici albi. nigri.

V.

Vinum antimoniale. chalybeatum.

Unguentum album.

bafilicum flavum. cœruleum fortius.

lis.

guaiacina volatilis. guaiaci ammoniata.

catechu.

hellebori nigri. rhabarbari.

vinosa. Vinum rhabarbari.

Infufum rofæ.

Vinum aloës.

Tinctura cardamomi com-

polita.

opii.

valerianæ ammo-

niata.

Trochisci amyli.

glycyrrhizæ.

Vinum antimonii. ferri.

Unguentum ceræ.

refinæ flavæ. hydrargyri for-

tius.

Unguentum

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

Unguentum cœruleum mitius.

e gummi elemi.

e mercurio præcipitato.
faturninum.
fimplex.
ad veficatoria,

Unguentum hydrargyri mitius.

elemi compositum.

tum.

calcis hydrargyri mitum.

calcis hydrargyri albæ.

cerussæ acetatæ.

adipis suillæ.

cantharidis.

AN

INDEX

OF THE

DOSES OF MEDICINES.

N. B. All the Doses (except those of the Syrups, which may be given alone to Children) are calculated for an Adult.—The first is a common dose, and the second may also generally be given with fasety;—but in several of the very active Medicines, it will be prudent to begin with the first quantity, and to advance gradually: and, as a general rule, wherever a large quantity is marked for a first dose, as in the Simple Waters, &c. we may frequently proceed much higher even than the second—sometimes ad libitum;—but where the first quantity is small, we must be very cautious. We may occasionally refer with advantage to the Materia Medica; and in some instances also to the Remarks, where the late Translator has sometimes both mentioned the doses, and a convenient mode of exhibition.

logic lig	A.		Doses.
A BROTANUM		- career	- 9i-3i
Absinthium	-	-	- 9i3i
Acetofa -	-	-	3j3ij
Acetum distillatum	7	-	3j3 s
fcillæ		*	3 s 3 is
			Acidum

	Doses.
Acidum acetofum	- 9j zj
muriaticum -	gtt. xvgtt. xL
nitrofum dilutum	- gtt. xvgtt. xL
vitriolicum dilutum	gtt, xvgtt, xL
Aconitum -	- gr. fsgr. iv
Ærugo 1 1 1 1	gr. 1-gr. j
Æther vitriolicus -	- 3fs 3ij
Alkohol	- 3ſs3j
Allium	- 3j3s
Aloe -	- gr. xv3s
Althæa	- 3ſs3j
Alumen	- 9fs3fs
Ammonia præparata	- 9ſsÐj
Ammoniacum -	gr. xv 3 fs
Amradala	- 3j 3ij
Amylum -	- 3 fs 3 ij
Anethum	- 1 3 com - mol - 9 fs 3j
Angelica	36 3ifs
Anifum Say - M of ot o	garanda-diw sala 9j 3j
-Antimonium	de de olla espain Lai sa 9j zij
Antimonium calcinatum	ded sominamol and 9ja-3j
tartarifatum	gr. 4gr. iv
vitrifactum	- gr. ½gr. ij
Aqua ammoniæ -	3 ss 3 iss
acetatæ	3 ^{ij} 3 ^v j
puræ -	- gtt. x9j
anethi -	3ij 3iv
calcis	3ivtbs
cinnamomi -	- 3ij 3iv
3112-3118	Aqua

Control of the contro	Doses.
Aqua cupri ammoniati	gtt. vgtt. xxx
fœniculi = -	3ij 3iv
kali	3 fs 3 ifs
kali puri	gtt. xgtt. xL
menthæ piperitidis -	3ij 3iv
fativæ -	- 3ij 3iv
pimento -	- 3ij3iv
pulegii	- 3ij 3iv
rofæ	- 3ij 3iv
Arabicum gummi	- 3 s 3ij
Arnica	gr. ijgr. xii
Arum recens	gr. ijgr. x
Afa fœtida	gr. xij zſs
Afarum	- gr. iij ∋ſs
Aurantium (flos et folium)	gr. x3j
Code on the second	
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